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THE
VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

OR,
The INTERNAL STRUCTURE,
AND
The LIFE of PLANTS;
Their PARTS and NOURISHMENT Explained;
THEIR
CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES
Ascertained and Described,

In a METHOD altogether NEW:

COMPREHENDING

AN ARTIFICIAL INDEX,

AND

A NATURAL SYSTEM.

With FIGURES of all the PLANTS; Designed and Engraved by the AUTHOR.

The WHOLE from NATURE only.

BY JOHN HILL, M. D.

VOL. VI.

Containing the Whole CLASS of UMBRELLA'D or UMBELLIFEROUS PLANTS.

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MDCCLXIV.



THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

7

HERBS.

SERIES the THIRD.

With many Flowers ranged in a spreading Head, placed on Footstalks rising from ONE POINT; and subdivided from ONE POINT again.

Of this SERIES there is but one CLASS.

THE Plants forming this are called, from the disposition of their Flowers, Umbelliferous, or Umbellated; or more familiarly, in English, UMBRELLA'D PLANTS.

Character of the Class.

Plants with many perfect Flowers, placed upon separate Footstalks rising from one point, and these on general Footstalks rising also from one point at the summit of the stalk or branches; each Flower being perfect, having its own Cup; and the general head being rounded, loose, and of the form of an Umbrella.

CHAP. I.

Of the true Characters of Umbrella'd Plants; and their Place in a Natural Method.

THE umbrella'd Plants rise in the Scale of Nature, by one step above the Aggregates, and will hold the next place to them in the Natural, as well as in this Artificial System.

AN Aggregate has many Footstalks rising from one point at the head of the Stalk, or Branches; and each of these supports a single Flower: if at the Crown of such Footstalk there rise several new Footstalks instead of a single Flower, the Plant is an umbrella'd one. In the Aggregates there is a fleshy Swelling, or Placenta, at the Crown of the Stalk, whence the Footstalks of the Flowers rise: in the Umbrellas there is none; the Placenta seems in these to have run up into Footstalks, and to compose the primary Spokes of the Umbrell.

EACH Flower in the Aggregates has its separate Cup; and so has each in the Umbrellas.

IN the Aggregates there is always a general Cup at the head of the Stalk; but in the Umbrellas, Nature wantons in this article. The Mantle of the Umbrellas indeed answers to this general Cup of the Aggregates; but in some it is two-fold, there being one larger at the head of the Stalk, and smaller ones at the summits of the general Footstalks: in others it is deficient entirely. In many also it is apt to fall off, wholly or in part, soon after the Umbrell expands; so that it must always be sought in the new opening Head.

THESE Cups, or Mantles, when present, are according to their situation, or place upon the head, distinguished by two Names, GENERAL and PARTIAL; from the before-established names, of the parts whereon they stand. It is the usual language of Botany, to call the lower part of the Umbrella, which consists of the Footstalks rising immediately from the Stalk of the Plant, the GENERAL UMBRELL; and that extream part which consists of a second Order of Footstalks arising from the heads of these, the PARTIAL UMBRELL; hence the Mantle which surrounds the Footstalks of the first Order, is called the GENERAL MANTLE; and that which surrounds those of the second Order, is called the PARTIAL MANTLE, or Mantle of the Partial Umbrella. In all Umbrells the central spokes are erect and short; and those at the sides are longer and oblique.

LET the young Botanist be accurate in his distinction of the umbrella'd Plant: It is only perfect when there is a second rise of Footstalks from one point: if there be no second Order of them, the Plant is an Aggregate; if the secondary ones rise scatteredly, it is a cymosous, not umbrella'd Plant.

IN all umbrella'd Plants the Cup is very small; in many it is no more than a fungous, fleshy rim, placed immediately under the Flower, and receiving and defending the bases of the Petals: Some have, from its fleshy substance, and often slight divisions, considered it as a Placenta, not a Cup: this would be denying separate Cups to the Flowers of the umbrella'd Plants; and would lead to more confusion than at first appears: but Nature disallows it. This part, though in many fleshy, and very slightly divided, is in others leafy, thin, and deeply cut into segments: these segments are always five, and there is in every umbrella'd Plant some mark of such a division.

IN all umbrella'd Plants the Leaves are placed alternately upon the stalks; the Flower in all consists of five Petals, and has five filaments and a split style; and there always follow two seeds joined at their summit. These characters are constant and certain; but the Flowers vary among the different kinds in their structure, as much at least as the Cup in its divisions; and often on the different parts of the same head: they have, however, enough that is permanent, to shew that Nature forms the arrangement which is so obviously traced. The Petals are always five, but in some these are equal, and in others one or two are much larger than the rest: this gives the distinction of what we call regular and irregular Flowers in this Class. There is also a correspondence of parts which I have found to be universal, and without exception, between this structure of the Flowers, and the condition of the Plant, with respect of Mantles; There are some Orders of the umbrella'd kinds, which have a general and a partial Mantle, others which want the general, and have the partial; and some which have neither one nor the other: And it is an universal Law of Nature, with respect of these which have no Mantle, that they have never any irregular Flowers; though among all the other Classes and Orders, such are common. A great deal may be deduced from this; but here is not the place.

CHAP. II.

Of the Subdivisions of the Umbrella'd Class.

THAT the Student may entertain a just and a distinct idea of an Umbrell, and its Parts, they are laid before the eye, together and separate, in Plate 1. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

FIG. 1. shews a compleat and perfect Umbrell, with all its Parts, in their natural Position. *aa* are the primary Spokes or Rays, forming the great, or general Umbrell, and rising from the Crown of the Stalk *e*. *bb*, the Rays or Spokes, forming the upper or partial Umbrell, rising from the Crowns of the preceding. *cc* are the Films composing the general Mantle, and *dd* the Films composing the partial Mantle.

FIG. 2. shews one Spoke of the primary kind *a*, with a partial Umbrell, and its partial Mantle upon it, *b*.

FIG. 3. represents one Flower from the partial Umbrell, on its proper Footstalk, with the Rudiments of the pair of Seeds under it.

FIG. 4. one pair of Seeds, as they always follow each Flower.

FIG. 5. a Mantle rising from the Crown or Head of the Stalk.

According to the nature, form, and general or partial presence or deficiency of this Mantle, the vast Class of umbrella'd Plants may be arranged into *Tribes*, *Families*, *Orders*, and *Genera*, distinct, and easy to be known.

THE first division of the umbrella'd Plants is, from the nature of the Mantle, into Two Tribes.

UMBRELLA'D PLANTS.

TRIBE I.

Those which have the Mantle LEAFY, or formed merely of degraded Leaves.

Plate 1. Fig. 6.

TRIBE

TRIBE II.

Those which have the Mantle FILMY, or composed only of simple Films.

Fig. 7.

IN the first of these Tribes the objects are few, and they will neither require, nor admit of any farther Subdivisions, except that into Genera.

THE second comprehends the vast multitude of the umbrella'd Plants; and these from the double or simple presence, or entire or partial deficiency of the Mantle, are to be subdivided into three distinct Families.

UMBRELLA'D PLANTS.

TRIBE II.

Those which have the Mantle composed of Films.

FAMILY the FIRST.

Those which have both a general, and a partial Mantle.

Fig. 8.

FAMILY the SECOND.

Those which have no general Mantles, but only partial ones.

Fig. 9.

FAMILY the THIRD.

Those which have no Mantle, neither general nor partial.

Fig. 10.

UMBRELLAS, TRIBE II. FAMILY I.

Having general and partial Mantles.

ORDER I.

With the general Mantle formed only of one Film.

Fig. 11.

ORDER II.

With the general Mantle composed of four Films.

Fig. 12.

ORDER III.

With the general Mantle composed of five Films.

Fig. 13.

ORDER IV.

With the general Mantle composed of many Films.

Fig. 14.

UMBRELLAS, TRIBE II. FAMILY II.

Having only partial Mantles.

ORDER I.

With the partial Mantle composed of three Films.

Fig. 15.

ORDER II.

With the partial Mantle composed of five Films.

Fig. 16.

ORDER III.

With the partial Mantle composed of many Films.

Fig. 17.

UMBRELLAS, TRIBE II. FAMILY III.

Having neither general nor partial Mantle.

ORDER I.

With the general Spokes free and open.

Fig. 18.

ORDER II.

With the general Spokes thickset and clustery.

Fig. 19.

IN the first and second Families, where there are both general and partial Mantles, we regard only the parts of the general one; where there are only partial Mantles, we look up to them as general, and count their parts.

IN the third Family, the primary Spokes of the Plants of the first Order are always less in number than ten; those of the second Order, ten or more.

HERBS.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

HERBS.

SERIES the THIRD.

With many Flowers ranged in a spreading head, placed on Footstalks rising from one Point, and subdivided from one Point again.

Of these there is but one CLASS, the sixth in our Method, containing
The UMBRELLA'D PLANTS.

UMBRELLAS.

TRIBE I.

Having the Mantle leafy.

GENUS I.

BISHOPS WEED.

AMMI.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is lightly convex; the partial Umbrell flat and clustery.

THE general Mantle has long winged Leaves; the partial is composed of short simple Films. The Flowers have five Petals; those in the centre of the partial Umbrells are uniform, or have these all of equal size; those at the verge are irregular, two Petals being larger than the other three: the Seeds are oval; flat and smooth on one side, and convex and striated on the other.

Pl. 2. *abcdef*.

1. VARIOUS LEAVED BISHOPS WEED.

Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are winged, the Leaflets lanced and ferrated, the upper ones are cut into a multitude of narrow segments.

Ammi majus.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the South of France, and other warm parts of Europe, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a bright and fresh grass green; the Stalk is thick ribbed and jointed. The Flowers are white, and the Seeds of a deep brown.

THE Leaves of this Plant sometimes grow curled like Parsley, and they are then fine to the bottom.

2. BLUE BISHOPS WEED.

Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged, and the Leaflets are lanced to the top.

Ammi glaucifolium.

Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the barren hills of France, and flowers in July; the Stalks are ribbed, and two foot high; the Leaves are of a blue green; the Flowers are white, and the Seeds of a dusky brown.

GENUS

GENUS II.

CARROT.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is hollowed, the partial Umbrell clustered, and lightly hollowed. The general Mantle is composed of deeply pinnatifid Leaves, the partial of short Leaves, also lightly cut. The Flowers have each five Petals; in the central ones these are uniform, in those of the verge slightly irregular. The Seeds are oblong, and convex on one side.

Plate 3. *a b c d e f*.

1. COMMON CARROT.

Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The general Mantle rises, and the Seeds are hairy.

D^{auc}us Carota.
Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, a Plant of a yard high, common in our fields and in our gardens; though not universally known to be the same in the two states of wildness and of culture. In the condition of Nature, which it is our business here to describe, we see it in dry pastures, of a pale green colour, both in Stalks and Leaves; and covered by a white hairy matter, which gives indeed that paleness to its aspect; the Flowers are white, and as they begin to fade, the whole Umbrell turns in and grows hollow, till by that time the Seeds are ripened, the whole resembles a bird's nest.

CULTURE makes a wonderful difference in the aspect of this Plant; so much indeed, that the old Authors are to be excused, who did not suppose the *Daucus Sylvestris* of our pastures, and the Carrot of our gardens, the same Species; the Plant in the garden enlarges its Root, increases the height of the Stalk, and in a great measure deposits the hairyness of its Leaves, which thence grow darker.

2. PICKTOOTH CARROT.

Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The general Mantle spreads, the segments of the Leaves are thready, and the Seeds are smooth.

Daucus Vifnaga.
a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in June. The Stalks are ribbed and pale, the Leaves are of a faint green, the Flowers are white, and the Seeds of a tawney brown. The rays of the partial Umbrell are firm and small, and serve as a kind of Toothpicks, there being a little brush of them at the head of every larger Spoke.

3. WINGED CARROT.

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The rays of the general Mantle spread, and are winged.

Daucus Gingidium.
Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the South of France, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a strong green, the Stalks are deeply ribbed, the Flowers are white, and the Seeds dusky brown.

G E N U S III.

P A R S L E Y.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregular, the partial Umbrells are convex; the general Mantle is composed of broad Leaves trifid at the ends; the partial Mantle is of flight Films; the Flowers are uniform, and the Seeds are oval and ribbed on one side.

Plate 4. *a b c d e f*.

1. COMMON PARSLEY.

Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Umbrells singly terminate the Stalks.

PARSLEY.

*Apium Petroselinum.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Sardinia, and of no other part of the world, so far as is certainly known: it there fringes the edges of little brooks, and covers whole spots of loose earth in summer, that have been wet in winter. We know it only in gardens: there nothing is more common. Its fresh green Leaves live through the winter, and 'tis then Parsley looks pleasing to the eye; for in the grown-up Plant there is no beauty. The Stalks are weak and pale; the Flowers are of a pale yet dull yellow; and the Seeds of an olive colour. It flowers in July, and the Seeds ripen in August. The general Mantle in bad seasons is often abortive, and deficient in its segments; but usually those of the first Umbrells are perfect.

WE see a great deal of variety in this Plant from culture; the Leaves will grow very large in some places, and will be beautifully curled in others. The Roots also will be rendered large, and sweet. Hence it has been usual to account many Species of Parsley, the curled, the great-rooted, and the like; but changes made by culture, cannot be received as marks of different Species. What is worse, the variations from the original form of the Leaves upon the Stalk, break in upon the distinctions of Species: the fault is not in Nature, which is always correct, but in those who chose a part capable of variation for the subject of distinction. The Leaves upon the Stalk of Parsley are naturally linear, and this has been received as its distinction from Smallage, but they often will grow broad, and even curled by culture. The simple and proliferous growth of the Umbrells is the true specific distinction, as it admits no variation.

2. PROLIFEROUS PARSLEY, called SMALLAGE.

Plate 4. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Umbrells rise in a proliferous manner.

SMALLAGE.

*Apium graveolens.*Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our ditch-sides, a Plant of two feet high, or more, irregular in its growth, and flowering in June. The Leaves are of a very strong green, the Flowers are white, and the Seeds brown. Culture sweetens this into *Celeri*.

CELERI.

G E N U S

G E N U S IV.

C U M M I N.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is loose, and lightly convex; the partial Umbrell is irregular; the general Mantle consists of four trifid and lightly winged Leaves; the partial Mantle of so many fibres; the Flower consists of five equal twisted Petals; the Seeds are ribbed on one side, and oblong.

Plate 5. *a b c d e f.*

Of this GENUS we know only one SPECIES.

1. C U M M I N.

Plate 5.

Character of the Species.

Cuminum.

The segments of the Leaves are nearly linear.

Plate 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Ægypt, a low Plant of no great beauty, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a bright green; the Stalk is green, weak, and apt to bend from joint to joint; it grows to about a foot high, and sends off many branches; the Flowers are white, and the Seeds are of a dusky brown.

THE aspect of this Plant is apt to vary in our gardens: 'tis usually low, often not more than four or five inches in height: and the Leaves of the general Mantle in that case loose some of their divisions: even Parsley is at times, and in particular seasons, subject also to the same variation. The Flowers of this Plant also will sometimes have a ruddy tinge; but this is not peculiar to Cummin, 'tis a common variation from slight accidents little attended to or known. I had this year 1763, in my garden at Bayswater, a Plant of Carraway, among many white-flowered ones, with the bloom quite crimson: on taking up the Plant, a grub had half eat away the root. In Yarrow we see this often, and perhaps from the same cause; but what may seem strange to the unaccustomed observer, the Seeds of red-flowered Yarrow will produce red-flowered Plants: it is so in many other instances; and Seeds will propagate what in the parent Plant was owing to mere external causes of accident or injury.

THE Seeds of this Plant are a very noble medicine, exceeding all that are called Carminatives, in their virtue against cholicks, and other complaints rising from wind; but they are unpleasant. Age also makes them worse flavoured; and as we have them from the Levant, they are often brought in when rancid and unfit for service.

G E N U S

G E N U S V.

S A N I C L E.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is loose and uneven; the partial Umbrell is clustery and convex; the general Mantle is composed of five lanced and ferrated Leaves; the partial Mantle consists of many Leaves lightly dented; the Flowers are uniform, and their Petals all turn in at the point. The Seeds are rugged and convex on one side, flat and plain on the other.

Plate 6. *abcdef*.

1. F O L D E D S A N I C L E.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sanicula Europæa.

The Leaves are plaited in deep folds with six broad divisions; the Flowers in the partial Mantles all stand close upon very short Footstalks.

Fig 1. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods and thickets, principally on high grounds, a singular, and not unhandſome Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are of deep glossy and fine green, which, together with their elegance of form, makes them very conspicuous; the Stalk is of a ruddy brown, and about a foot high; the Flowers are white; the Seeds are brown, and rugged in the manner of little burrs.

2. D E E P C U T S A N I C L E.

Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sanicula Canadensis.

The Leaves are cut almost to their base, into six oval ferrated divisions; the Flowers stand all close upon the summits of the partial Umbrells.

Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada, a Plant of five feet high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a very strong and fine green; the Stalks also are green, thick, and firm, and have but few branches; the Flowers are white, and the Seeds are brown.

3. R A G G E D S A N I C L E.

Plate 6. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Sanicula Marilandica.

The Leaves are plaited, and part of the Flowers are raised upon Footstalks.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Maryland, Virginia, and other parts of America, a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August and September. The Leaves are of a fine green, but with a slight tinge of blueish; the Stalk is also green; the Flowers are white; the Leaves naturally rise in a vast tuft, and are very beautiful both in form and colour.

G E N U S VI.

W I N G W E E D.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is flat, the partial Umbrell is lightly hollowed : the general Mantle is formed of ten Leaves, each divided into three parts at the point ; the partial Mantle is composed of three Leaves beautifully winged. The Flowers are regular in the middle of the Umbrells, and irregular at the edge, having one Petal larger than the rest ; the Seeds are covered with prominences.

Plate 7. *a b c d e f*.

1. FINE-LEAVED WINGWEE D.

Plate 7. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Artemisia squammata.

The Leaves are cut into thready segments : the Seeds are covered with scaly protuberances, obtuse at the summit.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Mount Libanus, and, so far as we yet know, peculiar to that place. It grows to near a yard in height, and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a pale dead green ; the Stalk is pale, highly ribbed, and not much branched. The Flowers are white and large ; the Seeds also are large and of a deep brown, covered with membranaceous risings, and edged with films of the same construction. The Plant has a singularity of aspect when in flower, the winged Leaves which make the partial Mantles, being of a deep green, and mixing themselves very prettily with the tufts of Flowers which are of a pure white.

2. BROAD-LEAVED WINGWEE D.

Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Artemisia muricata.

The Leaves are cut into broad segments : the Seeds are covered with protuberances, which rise up into thorns.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are of a strong and very fine green ; the Stalk is firm, ridged, and upright, with few branches. The Umbrells are large and spreading, and the Flowers are white : the Seeds are large, brown, and prickly.

THIS Plant, the last, yet not the least conspicuous, of those with leafy Mantles, leads very happily from that division to the next, wherein those general appendages are filmy : the first of the succeeding Family very naturally following this.

D

U M B R E L-

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

U M B R E L L A S.

T R I B E II.

Having the Mantle composed of Films.

F A M I L Y the F I R S T.

Having general and partial Mantles.

O R D E R I.

Having the general Mantle composed only of one Film.

G E N U S I.

F L A P W E E D.

T R I B U L A.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is convex; the partial Umbrells are irregular: the general Mantle is a single filmy flap, withered and split at the end; the partial Mantle is composed of slender films. The Flowers are regular in the centres of the Umbrells, but irregular by one long Petal at the edge; the Seeds are elliptick, ribbed, and covered with short Bristles.

Plate 8. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D F L A P W E E D.

Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Caucalis Mauritanica.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with broad deep cut Leaflets: the partial Mantle consists of only three films, and the Seeds are thorny. Fig. 1. *a b c d*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Africa, a wide spreading Plant, of a foot and half high, flowering in May and June. The Stalk is green, lightly ribbed, and branched; the Leaves are of a pale, but not unpleasing green. The Flowers are white; the Seeds of a strong brown; and so rough as to wound the fingers if touched too carelessly.

2. F I N E - L E A V E D F L A P W E E D.

Plate 8. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Seseli Turbith.

The Leaves are doubly winged, and the Leaflets are narrow and linear; the partial Mantle consists of six films, and the Seeds are hairy. Fig. 2. *a b c d*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain, a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is brown, tender, and weak; the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green, but their Footstalks often partake of the colour of the main Stem; the Flowers are white; the Seeds are brown and ribbed; they are covered with a kind of rigid hairs, but by no means thorny, as those of the other Species.

U M B R E L L A S

With filmy Mantles general and partial.

O R D E R II.

Those which have the general Mantle composed of four Films.

G E N U S I.

H O N E W O R T.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is uneven, and has few Spokes; the partial Umbrell is uneven, and has more Spokes: the general Mantle is composed of four unequal Films; the partial Mantle has also four unequal Films. The Flower is regular, of five Petals turning in at the points; the Seeds are oval and striated.

Plate 9. *a b c d e f*.

1. S L E N D E R H O N E W O R T.

Plate 9. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged with lanced Leaflets; the Umbrells stand erect.

Sison amomum.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of damp thickets, and hedges with moist bottoms; a weak Plant, of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown and very slender, supporting itself by leaning against the bushes, among which it grows; the Leaves are of a very fine green; the Flowers are small and white; and the Seeds are of an olive brown.

2. D R O O P I N G H O N E W O R T.

Plate 9. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged with deep cut Leaflets; the Umbrells droop.

Sison segetum.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our corn fields, and waste dry grounds, a Plant very beautiful in Leaf, but with no elegance of Stalk or Flowers. The Leaves are of a fine green, delicately winged, of a considerable length, with very numerous Leaflets; and keep their freshness all the winter; the Stalk is upright, two foot high, green, and not much branched; the Flowers appear in June, and are white and inconsiderable; the Seeds are brown.

3. T E R N A T E H O N E W O R T.

Plate 9. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves grow by threes on the Stalk, and those from the Root by fives.

Sison Canadense.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in June and July. The Leaves are of a brownish green; the Stalk also is brown; the Flowers are white and small; the Seeds are of a dusky olive colour.

4. F I N E-

4. FINE-LEAVED HONEWORT.

Plate 10. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sifon ammi.

The Leaves are formed of fine slender thready segments. Fig. 1. a.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ægypt, and of some of the Southern parts of Europe, a Plant of near a yard in height, very branchy, and covered thick with delicate and well-coloured Leaves, flowering in June. The Stalk is green, and very little ribbed; the Leaves are of a bright and very beautiful, though not strong green; the Flowers are white and small; and they stand so loosely scattered over the Plant, that they make very little figure; the Seeds are small, slender, and of a pale brown.

5. FORKY HONEWORT.

Plate 10. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sifon inundatum.

The lower Leaves are thready, the upper Leaves are winged with a few wedgy Leaflets; the Umbrells divide in a forked manner. Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our shallow ponds and ditches, where it lives part above, part under water; and flowers in June. The Stalk is weak, branched, of a pale brown, and not more than seven or eight inches high; the Leaves which grow under water are fine and thready, like little Leaves of Fennel, and these are of a dusky green; those above the water are of some breadth, and of a bright and not unpleasing colour. The Flowers are white and inconsiderable; the Seeds are small and brown.

6. STARRY HONEWORT.

Plate 10. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Sifon verticillatum.

The lower Leaves have whorls of Leaflets, like the rays of a Star. Fig. 3. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountainous parts of Europe, where there are springs, or other damp grounds, a very singular Plant, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is two foot and a half high, the colour a pale brown, the branches are few; and the Leaves, which are broader and differently disposed from those at the ground, are of a faint and somewhat brownish green; the bottom Leaves have, with the singularity of their shape, also a fine, strong, and pure green colour, but their Stalks usually also are brownish; the Flowers are small and white; the Seeds are brown.

U M B R E L-

U M B R E L L A S

With filmy Mantles general and partial.

O R D E R III.

Those which have the general Mantle composed of five films.

G E N U S I.

A N G E L I C A.

Plate 11.

Character of the Genus.

THE general Umbrell is rounded and clustery; the partial Umbrell is globular: the general Mantle consists, when perfect, * of five short films; the partial Mantle has eight very small films. The Flowers are regular, composed of five Petals turning in at the points; the Seeds have each three ribs, and a filmy edge.

Plate 11. *abcde f g*.

1. L O B A T E D A N G E L I C A.

Plate 11. Fig. 1.

GARDEN ANGELICA.

Angelica Archangelica.

Character of the Species.

THE extream Leaflet is always trilobate, or formed of three united Leaflets.

Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the North of Europe as far as Lapland, and of many of the warmer Southern countries, as Spain and Portugal, where it covers the banks of running waters for many miles with its vast and fresh green Leaves for almost all the year: with us it is kept in gardens. 'Tis a large, robust, and stately Plant, flowering in June. The Stalk is as thick as a child's wrist, six foot high, and of a pale green; the Leaves are of a deeper green. The Flowers are white, with a greenish cast; the Seeds are of an olive brown. In the warmer countries, the root of this Plant is highly aromack, and possesses great virtue as a cordial and cephalick; but the colder the climate, the less, gradually, become these qualities.

2. F R E E - L E A V E D A N G E L I C A.

Plate 11. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Angelica sylvestris.

The Leaflets stand free, and the-extream one is always simple.

Fig. 2. *a*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds, especially where there is some shade; a tall and stately Plant, though less so than the preceding, flowering in July, a full month later than that kind. The Stalk is thick, brownish, and four or five feet high: the Leaves are of a deep green, with a tinge of brown. The Flowers are white and small; the Seeds are dusky. When this Plant stands free of Trees, it is lower in its growth, and has much more flavour in its Leaves and Root, than where shaded.

* These films fall off soon, and part are often withered in the bud. They should in all umbrella'd Plants be sought in the young Umbrells.

E

3. C R I M-

3. CRIMSON ANGELICA.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The extream Leafit is composed of three, and stands upon a Footstalk

Angelica atropurpurea.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and other parts of North America; a very beautiful and noble Plant, inferior scarce to any of this class, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are very large, a yard in length often, and near as much in breadth; of a fresh green, and very beautiful, for the Leafits stand free and open, and the Footstalks are all of a very fine crimson. When the Plant grows under shade, this colour is often very deep and obscure, but in the free air of a garden it is bright and delicate. The Stalk is eight foot high, of the same bright glowing crimson with the Leaf-stalks, but covered with a purplish dust, like what we call the bloom upon the Plum. This is the beauty of the Plant, for its Flowers are inconsiderable. They are small and white; and being placed in little Umbrells, they have not the grace of the vast ones of the two preceding species.

4. GLAZED ANGELICA.

Plate 12. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leafits are deeply gash'd and cut in at the edges; and the extream one is always simple and stands free.

Angelica lucida.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada, and other parts of North America, a very handsome Plant, and singular in its aspect; but its beauty, as in the first kinds, is principally in the Leaves before the Flower Stalk rises, for they generally then fade; and that has no great beauty. The Leaves are vast, and are composed of innumerable Leafits, which are deeply and finely cut about the edges, and are of a fresh green, which looks with an uncommon beauty, from a kind of glossy varnish covering them always, and giving them a polished and shining appearance. The Stalk is green, and also glossy; the Flowers are small and white; the Seeds are brown. This, like the rest, loves damp and somewhat shady ground, and flowers latest of them all, in August.

GENUS

GENUS II.

GUMMWEED.

Plate 13.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregularly convex and clustery; the partial Umbrell is very clustery and flat: the general Mantle is of five short lanced spreading Films; the partial Mantle has six or more narrow films. The Flower has five Petals lanced and bent in; the Seeds are striated and hairy.

Plate 13. *a b c d e f*.

1. GLAUCOUS GUMMWEED.

Plate 13. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are Lozenge-shaped, but broad at the end, and deeply serrated.

*Bubon galbaniferum.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa, a tall, stately, and very singular Plant, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is thick, firm, woody at the base, and rises to eight foot high. It is of a brownish green, and covered with a fine resinous grey dust which rubs off with a touch. The Leaves are of a very beautiful blueish or greyish green, fleshy and firm, and when broken, yield a thick white juice of a rank smell, exactly that of the galbanum of the shops. The Flowers are yellow, they are small, but stand thick in the tufts; the Seeds are small, of an olive brown, and hairy.

2. SPREADING GUMMWEED.

Plate 13. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are formed of numerous wedgy Leaflets, cut into three at the extrem points.

*Bubon gummiferum.*Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope, a tall Plant, and robust like the former, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is hard and woody near the base; it rises to ten foot in height, and has many spreading branches; the Leaves are of a pale and dead green, and they are coarser in their divisions in the lower, than in the upper part of the Plant. The Flowers are small and yellow, but they are collected in large spreading Umbrells, whence they make some shew; the Seeds are pale.

3. HARD-LEAVED GUMMWEED.

Plate 13. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are small, linear, undivided, and hard to the touch.

*Bubon rigidum.*Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sicily, a low Plant of no beauty, flowering in June. The Stalk is a foot high, and has few branches; the Leaves are hard to the touch, and of a dusky brownish green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds brown.

*** Linnæus adds the *Petroselinum Macedonium* of authors to this genus, but its Mantle is composed of very numerous films, and it belongs to our fourth Order, and to the Genus *Tordylium*. Plate 32.

GENUS III.

STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 14.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is uneven, with few rays; the partial Umbrell has the outer rays longer than the inner: the general Mantle is composed of five broad, edged films; the films of the partial Mantle are also long, with some breadth. The Flowers are irregular, the central ones small, and of five equal Petals; the outer ones larger, and with one great, hearted Petal; the Seeds are ribbed, and armed with a kind of little thorns.

Plate 14. *a b c d e f*.

1. GREAT-FLOWERED STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 14. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The general Mantle has one film larger than the rest, and cut in at the edge.

*Caucalis grandiflora.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the corn fields of Spain and Italy, and flowers in July. The Stalk is ribbed, green, and not much branched; it rises to a foot and half in height, and is thick set with Leaves; these are of a faint, but not unpleasant green. The Flowers are white, but sometimes have a blush of red in them: they are larger than in most Plants of this kind, and have a kind of beauty; the Seeds are rough, and of a dusky brown.

2. LONG-MANTLED STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 14. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The films of the Mantle equal the Spokes of the Umbrell in length.

*Caucalis daucoides.*Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the South of France, a Plant common about the edges of vineyards, low, and of no beauty, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is ribbed, and of a dusky green; the Leaves are of a coarse and deep green, but with some tinge of yellowish. The Flowers are white; the Seeds are of a pale olive, or brown, with a tinge of green.

3. TRIFID STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 14. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The general Umbrell has only three Spokes, and the partial the same: the Stalk is upright; and the Leaves are smooth.

*Caucalis platycarpus.*Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy and the South of France, on cultivated ground, flowering in June. The Stalk is green, ribbed, and two foot high; the Leaves are of a good green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a deep brown, large, and rugged. Neither these nor the Flowers make any great shew, they stand so loosely on the head.

4. D E-

4. DECUMBENT STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 15. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The general Umbrell has three rays; the Leaves are hairy underneath, and the Stalk leans upon the ground.

*Caucalis pumila.*Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Germany, and some parts of France; a mean and low Plant of no beauty, flowering throughout the fore part of Summer. The Stalk is brown and weak, not more than a foot in length, and usually lying half the way upon the earth. The Leaves are of a strong, but somewhat dusky green. The Flowers are white and small; but the Seeds are very conspicuous, being large, rugged, and of a very deep brown.

5. SPREADING STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 15. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Umbrells spread; the Leaves are thrice winged; and the Leaflets linear.

*Caucalis orientalis.*Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Greek islands, a tall and stately Plant, flowering early in June. The Stalk is of a greyish green, ribbed, and four foot high. The Leaves are of the same grey green, with the Stalk but deeper. The Flowers are large and white; and the Seeds rugged and brown. This is by far the most specious Plant of all the *Caucalis*'s. The height and firmness of its Stalk, and its broad heads of Flowers, seem, if habit could be so regarded, to remove it into some other genus.

6. THREE THORNED STONE PARSLEY.

Plate 15. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The thorns of the Seeds terminate each in three hooked points.

Caucalis leptophylla.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the South of France and Italy, a very singular Plant, flowering in June and July. The Stalk is thick, ribbed, and bent from joint to joint. The Leaves are of a greyish, or somewhat blueish green. The Flowers are crimson. They are small, and only conspicuous by their colour, but the Seeds are very large, and have a thorny, or rather burry armature, which gives them a very particular appearance. Their colour is a pale, but yet coarse brown.

F

GENUS

GENUS IV.

HARES EAR.

Plate 16.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is loose and uneven; the partial Umbrells are lightly convex, and also loose: the general Mantle is composed of five lanced films, which spread open; the partial Mantles are also of five lanced films. The Flowers are uniform, composed of five Petals turned in, and hearted. The Seeds are oval, smooth, and striated on one side.

Plate 16. *a b c d e f*.

1. EGG-LEAVED HARES EAR.

Plate 16. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum rotundifolium.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, and the Stalk grows through them. Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of our corn fields, and flowers in June. It grows to a yard in height. The Stalk is yellowish and smooth. The Leaves also are of a yellowish green. The Flowers are pale yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

THE manner in which the Stalk of this Plant grows, though the body of the Leaf has caused it to be called Thoroughwax, and Perfoliata, and that name has by some been attributed, for its sake, to the whole Genus; but as many of the Species have nothing of that character, it seems best to adopt the other English name of Hares Ear.

LINNÆUS gives the want of the general Mantle in this Species, as part of its distinctive character: but accident only had divested the Plants he saw of that part. Here at Baywater, the general Mantles were perfect, and of five films; though dry weather coming on, part of the films soon fell off in some, and all in others.

2. NERVY HARES EAR.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum petraeum.

The Leaves are grassy, with hard ribs; the films of the partial Mantles grow together for half way from their base. Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Switzerland; a low Plant, but not without beauty, flowering in June. The Stalk is a foot and half high, with few branches. The Leaves are deep green; and the Flowers pale straw colour.

3. VARIOUS-LEAVED HARES EAR.

Plate 16. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum angulosum.

The lower Leaves are grassy; those above are long-oval, and perfoliate; the films of the Mantles are hooped. Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Switzerland, and of the Pyrenees; a Plant of two foot high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a pale green. The Stalk is tough and slender. The Flowers are buff-coloured. Part of the general Mantle often falls away.

4. LONG-

4. LONG-LEAVED HARES E A R.

Plate 17. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum longifolium.

The Leaves are long and lanced; those on the upper part of the Plant are perfoliate; the lower stand loose, and have flat Footstalks. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Swiss mountains, and of some parts of Germany; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown at the base. The Leaves are of a strong deep green. The Flowers are of a very pale and whitish yellow.

5. WAVY HARES E A R.

Plate 17. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum falcatum.

The Leaves are oblong, wavy, and bend down. The films of the partial Umbrells are long, narrow, open, and sharp-pointed. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the mountains of Germany and Switzerland; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is hard, almost woody, and brown. The Leaves are of a deep and very fine green. The Flowers are of a pale brimstone yellow.

LET not the Student wonder we omit, what has been observed particular in the general Mantles of this, and some others of this Genus. Experience leads us to discard their accidents, in either character or description. This is supposed to have but two films in the general Mantle, because three of the five fall easily off in bad seasons, or in the late Umbrells are not produced at all. Nature gives five as perfect as in the others.

6. PYRAMIDAL HARES E A R.

Plate 17. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum odontites.

The Leaves are grassy: one Flower in every partial Umbrell rises higher than the rest, and gives a raised pyramidal appearance to each cluster. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Swiss mountains, and of some parts of Italy; a low, but spreading Plant, that flowers in August. The Stalk is jointed, and tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a strong, but somewhat yellowish green. The Flowers are of a light yellow.

7. DECUMBENT HARES E A R.

Plate 17. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Bupleurum femicompositum.

The Stalk leans: the Leaves are grassy, waved, and half perfoliate. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, a low Plant, native of Italy, and flowers in June. The Stalk is pale, weak, and not a foot long. The Leaves are of a whitish green. The Flowers are yellow. 'Tis said, there are sometimes no partial Umbrells: but my specimens have been compleat.

8. O D D-

8. ODD-LEAVED HARES EAR.

Plate 18. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced and narrow, but at the top where the Stalk divides, there is one broad, heart-shaped, and amplexicaul.

Bupleurum ranunculoides.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Savoy, a Plant of fifteen inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is green and wavy. The Leaves are long and firm; and their colour is a very fine deep green. The Flowers are yellow. In this Species the general Mantle is often defective in some of its parts; two of the films are naturally smaller and less juicy than the rest, and these fall early and easily; sometimes only the rudiments of them are seen from the beginning. It is become a custom to admit the imperfect state of this Mantle in the present Genus, as a character of specific difference; but though it appears to me wrong, yet as it may be an obvious, though not a certain mark, it is here added in all the figures, though too vague to be referred to in the characters. Indeed few Genera are less distinctly treated, than *Bupleurum*. What is here said of some of the Species, differs from the accounts of authors; but it agrees with nature.

9. FORKED HARES EAR.

Plate 18. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk splits always forkwise into two; the Leaves are broad lanced.

Bupleurum rigidum.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, a Plant of two foot and a half high, regularly branched, and not unhandsome; flowering in May and June. The Stalk is firm, ribbed, and blueish. The Leaves are of a strong, but blueish green. The Flowers are yellow.

10. SLENDER HARES EAR.

Plate 18. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are grassy: and the Footstalks of the Umbrells rise from their bosoms.

Bupleurum tenuissimum.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our dry way sides, but not common; a low and inconsiderable Plant, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale, a foot and half long, and leans upon the ground. The Leaves are of a pale green. The Flowers are inconsiderable, and almost white, but they have something of a greenish or yellowish tinge. Bad ground, or bad seasons, will reduce the Umbrells of this Plant to simple tufts; but in my Plants, gathered near Thorndon in 1748, they are composed as they ought to be, and so they are this year, 1763.

11. WOOLLY

11. WOOLLY HARES EAR.

Plate 19. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is woody: the Leaves embrace the Stalk, and are dented and woolly underneath.

*Bupleurum villosum.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope, and flowers in August. The Stem is covered with a pale bark; the young shoots are redish. The Leaves are of a deep and dusky green on the upper side, but white and woolly underneath. The Flowers are of a pale yellow.

12. OBTUSE HARES EAR.

Plate 19. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is woody. The Leaves are oblong, obtuse, and smaller all the way to the base.

ÆTHIOPIAN HARTWORT.

*Bupleurum fruticosum.*Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of the South of France and of Italy, principally about the sea coasts: we have long had it common in green-houses and gardens, where it grows into a kind of weak bush of four foot high, but by no means is a proper shrub: 'tis only that its Stalks are woody and permanent. The Leaves are of a pale, but very pleasing greyish green: the twigs are pale also near the ends, but elsewhere their bark is purplish: the Flowers are yellow.

13. LINEAR HARES EAR.

Plate 19. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear, and the bottom of the Stem is woody.

*Bupleurum fruticens.*Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy, a woody Plant of a yard high, flowering almost all summer. The Leaves are of a dark and strong green, but with a faint tinge of yellowish. The bark of the Stem is of a rusty brown, but the young shoots are green. The Flowers are of a pale, and not pleasing yellow.

14. DIFFORM HARES EAR.

Plate 19. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are decomposed; the upper, clustered, square, and slender.

*Bupleurum difforme.*Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope, and flowers in August. The Stalk is brown and woody; the young shoots are green. The lower Leaves are formed like Parsley; the upper are square, all are of a pale green. The Flowers are white, with a greenish tinge. This Plant joins the Bupleurums, whose Leaves are otherwise singular in shape to the other umbrella'd Plants.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM,

O R D E R IV.

With the general Mantle of many films.

G E N U S I.

E A R T H N U T.

Plate 20.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is loose, and lightly convex; the partial Umbrells are irregular, clustered, and flattish. The general Mantle is composed of many short, spread films; the partial Mantles of several drooping films. The Flowers are uniform, of five Petals turned in and hearted, one only being something larger than the rest. The Seeds are egg-shaped, but flat on one side.

Plate 20. *a b c d e f*.

1. FINE-LEAVED EARTH NUT.

Plate 20. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Bunium bulbocastanum.

The Leaves are composed of a multitude of fine slender segments.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry pastures, and common among thickets, and in woods; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a deep and blackish green; the Stalk is brown; the Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a dusky brown. The root of this Plant is tuberous, and as big as a small walnut, excellent to the taste, and wholesome; I have tried to enlarge and mellow them by culture; and something may be done by keeping them near the surface.

G E N U S II.

S P U N G E W E E D.

Plate 20.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregular and depressed; the partial Umbrells are lightly convex. The general Mantle is composed of many drooping linear, pointed films; the partial Mantles are of the same form. The Flowers are uniform, of five lanced upright Petals; the Seeds are spungy and striated.

a b c d e f.

1. MULTIFID SPUNGEE W E E D.

Plate 20. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cachrys libanotis.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the Leaflets split into linear segments.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sicily and Spain, a tall and robust Plant, flowering in June. The Stalk is five foot high, and branched; the Leaves are of a bright and shining green; the Flowers are of a strong, but not agreeable yellow: the Seeds are of a pale brown; they are of a very remarkably spungy, or, as it were, fungous texture.

G E N U S

GENUS III.

HEMLOCK.

Plate 21.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is clustery spread, and lightly convex: the partial Umbrells are clustery and flatted. The general Mantle consists of a number of very short films; the partial Mantles are composed of linear films. The Flowers are uniform; each has five hearted Petals which turn in at the tips, and one of these is larger than the others. The Seeds are swoln and striated.

Plate 21. *a b c d e f*.

1. SPOTTED HEMLOCK.

Plate 21. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Seeds are simply striated.

Conium maculatum.Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our waste grounds, a tall Plant with many branches, flowering in July. It grows to six foot in heighth. The Stalk is stained, and spotted with a dusky crimson. The Leaves are of a very strong green; and the Flowers are white.

THIS is the Plant of late recommended for the cure of cancers: we have tried it, with no more success than Nightshade.

2. BLUE-LEAVED HEMLOCK.

Plate 21. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Seeds are striated and warted.

Conium Africanum.Fig. 2. *a*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Africa, a Plant of three foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is weak, but hard at the base; brown in that part, and green above, and has many irregular weak branches. The Leaves are of a bright, but not strong green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

3. THORNY HEMLOCK.

Plate 21. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Seeds are striated, and covered with thorns.

Conium Royeni.Fig. 3. *a*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Africa; a Plant of four foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is ribbed and pale: the Leaves are of a very strong green: the Flowers are white: the Seeds are of a dusky brown, and dangerous to handle.

GENUS

GENUS IV.

SPIGNELL.

Plate 22.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is of many rays, broad, and lightly convex; the partial Umbrells are depressed. The general Mantle is of many linear films, nearly as long as the spokes of the Umbrell; the partial Mantles are of narrow films, as long as the partial spokes. The Flowers are uniform, but one Petal is a little longer than the rest. The Seeds are oval and striated.

Plate 22. *a b c d e f*.

1. ROUGH SPIGNELL.

Plate 22. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta libanotis.

The Leaves are twice winged, and flat; and the Seeds are rough.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the pasture grounds of Germany and Sweden, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in June. The Stalk is branched and dusky; the Leaves are of a bright green: the Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

2. WINGED SPIGNELL.

Plate 22. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta cervaria.

The Leaves are simply winged; and their Leaflets very deeply cut and jagged.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the high grounds of Switzerland and Savoy, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown, and not much branched; the Leaves are of a strong, and not unpleasing green: the Flowers are white; and the Seeds pale brown.

3. TILY SPIGNELL.

Plate 22. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta condensata.

The Leaves are winged, and the Leaflets are very deep cut, and hang over one another.

Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, a Plant of singular aspect, and not without beauty; flowering in July and August. The Stalk rises to a foot and half with few branches. The Leaves are of a very pleasing green. The Flowers are white, but there is a blush of crimson on them in the bud. The Seeds are pale.

4. WIDE-SPREAD SPIGNELL.

Plate 22. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta oreofelinum.

The Leaves are doubly winged, and their Leaflets spread out wide.

Fig. 4. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the high grounds throughout the North of Europe, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a fine green: the Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a deep brown.

5. BRISTLY SPIGNELL.

Plate 23. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta Sicula.

The Leaves are divided into a multitude of fine short parts: the Seeds are covered with firm, though tender hairs, resembling bristles. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, a Plant of a yard or more in height, flowering late in Autumn. The Leaves are of a delicate green, and lie naturally flat, so as to shew their divisions very beautifully: the Stalk is green, ribbed, and branched: the Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a dirty brown. They feel at once harsh and tender to the touch, the bristles resisting first, and then giving way.

6. EYE-LASH'D SPIGNELL.

Plate 23. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta Cretensis.

The Leaves are covered with long hairs, which appear as eye-lashes at the edges: the Seeds are egg-shaped, and hairy. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Switzerland, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is tender, and of a pale green; the Leaves also are of a pale, but not unpleasing green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a deep brown.

THIS is the Plant whose Seeds are called *Dauci Cretensis femina* by the druggists; we have raised Plants from those Seeds, which differ a little in aspect from those of the Swiss pastures, the Leaves being formed of longer parts, with less breadth, but it does not amount to a distinction of Species. This Plant will also sometimes, like the Carrot, lose its hairiness in a great degree; in which case it has a yet greater aspect of difference, but without real distinction.

7. CRIMSON SPIGNELL.

Plate 24. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta annua.

The Leaves are cut into a multitude of narrow, linear, and somewhat rounded parts; the Seeds are covered with downy hairs. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Crete, a Plant of no great stature, but for one of this class not destitute of beauty. The Leaves are of a very delicate, though not strong green, and throw their slender tips about in a way very pleasing to the eye. The Stalk is lightly hairy, and has a few branches. The Flowers are of a flight, but very beautiful crimson, like that we see sometimes on the wild Yarrow. The Seeds are brown, and covered with a delicate kind of hairs.

8. WAVY SPIGNELL.

Plate 24. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Athamanta Chinenfis.

The Leaves are cut into long wavy segments: the Seeds are filmy, with fine tender edges. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of China, Tartary, and some parts of North America, a Plant of two foot in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a deep and dull blueish green, composed of narrow parts, waved at the edges. The Stalk is high ribbed, hollow, and not very strong, but naturally bent from joint to joint. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a deep brown, with pale filmy edges to the streaks.

9. BEARDED SPIGNELL.

Plate 24. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

ENGLISH SPIGNELL,
Athamanta meum.

The Leaves are cut into extremely fine parts; the Seeds are striated and smooth. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our pastures in the Northern counties; a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a very deep, but very fine green. The Stalks are furrowed, green, and tender. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a dusky brown.

THERE is always found at the crown of the root in this Plant, a tuft or beard of brown hair-like fibres, the remainder of old Leaf-stalks.

GENUS

GENUS V.

HOG-FENNEL.

Plate 25.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is lightly convex, composed of a few long rays; the partial Umbrells are composed of few rays, and uneven: the general Mantle is composed of several tender, narrow, hooked films, which soon fall off; the partial Mantle is formed of several linear films: the Flowers are uniform and regular, composed of five ascendant petals: the Seeds are elliptick, and have each three ridges.

Plate 25. *a b c d e f*.

1. FIVE-PARTED HOG-FENNEL.

Plate 25. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Peucedanum officinale.

The Leaves are composed of five parts, each of which is cut into three linear segments.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our rich damp pastures, but not common; a Plant of about two foot in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a dusky, and somewhat blueish green; the Stalks are of the same blue green, but paler. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

2. SPREADING HOG-FENNEL.

Plate 25. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Peucedanum alpestre.

The Leaves are cut into multitudes of spreading linear segments.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Pyrenees, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green. The Stalk is ribbed, and has few branches. The Flowers are pale yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

3. PINNATIFID HOG-FENNEL.

Plate 25. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

MEADOW SAXIFRAGE.

Peucedanum filaus.

The Leaves are composed of broad segments, united at their base, and placed opposite.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp pasture grounds, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a deep and dusky green. The Stalks are also of a dusky colour. The Flowers have a pale tinge of yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

4. KNOTTED HOG-FENNEL.

Plate 25. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Peucedanum nodosum.

The Stalks swell at the joints; the Leaves are composed of narrow parts, placed alternate.

Fig. 4. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Crete, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalks are striated, and swell into thick knots at the joints. The Leaves are of a strong, but somewhat yellowish green. The Flowers are white, with a very slight tinge of yellow; and the Seeds are pale.

GENUS

G E N U S VI.

S A M P I R E.

Plate 26.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is convex, with many rays; the partial Umbrells are irregularly convex. The general Mantle has several obtuse films, lanced, and turning back at the points; the partial Mantles are composed of many linear films, of the length of the partial rays. The Flowers are uniform and regular; each has five oval petals, which turn in at the tips. The Seeds are elliptick, flattened, and striated on the back.

Plate 26. *a b c d e f*.

1. F L E S H Y S A M P I R E.

Plate 26. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

TRUE SAMPIRE.
Crithmum maritimum.

The Leaves are composed of fleshy, and somewhat lanced segments.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our cliffs to the sea, a singular Plant, of near a yard in heighth, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a blueish green, thick, juicy, and, as it were, fleshy. The Stalk is thick and striated. The Flowers are white; the Seeds are brown.

THIS is the Plant, whose young Leaves are the true Sampire for pickling; but there is a great deal of abuse among those who prepare it.

2. W E D G Y S A M P I R E.

Plate 26. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Crithmum Pyrenaicum.

The Leaves are cut into many parts by threes, which have a wedgy form, and are dented in threes at the ends.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Pyrenees, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a very pleasing green. The Stalk is ribbed and tender. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are olive coloured.

G E N U S

G E N U S VII.

L A S E R W O R T.

Plate 27.

Character of the Genus

The general Umbrell is composed of many rays, and nearly flat : the partial Umbrells are uneven, but also nearly flat; the general Mantle is composed of numerous short films, spread out like rays; the partial Mantles have also several short and strait films. The Flowers are regular and uniform, each has five hearted petals which turn in at the points. The Seeds are oblong, and each has four large filmy ribs.

Plate 27. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D L A S E R W O R T.

Plate 27. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Lasertium latifolium.

The Leaves are composed of broad parts, cut into threes, and deeply dented.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of dry woods and thickets in France; a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a deep, but very fine green. The Stalk is ribbed. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds brown.

2. C O L U M B I N E L A S E R W O R T.

Plate 27. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Lasertium trilobum.

The Leaves are formed of many compoſit parts, cut in threes, and deeply divided.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of hilly grounds among trees, in most of the Southern parts of Europe. It grows to four foot high. The Leaves are of a very bright green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds cheſnut coloured, with pale ridges.

3. W E D G Y L A S E R W O R T.

Plate 27. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Lasertium Gallicum.

The Leaves are composed of broad wedgy parts, forked at the ends.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, a very singular Plant, scarce a foot and half in height, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are of a pale, and blueish green. The Stalk is tender, and ribbed. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a bright cheſnut colour.

4. N A R R O W - L E A V E D L A S E R W O R T.

Plate 27. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Lasertium angustifolium.

The Leaves are composed of a multitude of lanced Leaflets, without Footstalks.

Fig. 4. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of Europe, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in June. The Leaves are very beautifully formed, and of a fine green colour. The Stalk is ribbed, and lightly hairy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a fine pale brown.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

5. EXPANDED LASERWORT.

Plate 28. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Laferpitium prutenicum.

The Leaves spread to a vast breadth: the Leaflets are lanced, and the three extrem ones grow together at their bases.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Southern parts of Europe, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are vast; of a fine green, and elegantly expanded. The Stalk also is of a good green. The Flowers are white. The Seeds are brown, and clammy to the touch.

6. MOUNTAIN LASERWORT.

Plate 28. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Seseli.**Laferpitium filer.*

The Leaves are composed of broad Leaflets, which have Footstalks to them.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Switzerland, and many other of the Northern parts of Europe, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in June. The Stalk is slender, but firm. The Leaves are of a deep, but pleasing green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a pale brown.

7. UNEVEN LASERWORT.

Plate 28. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Laferpitium chironicum.

The Leaflets are uneven, and somewhat hearted at the base; and have hairy Footstalks.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, a singular, though by no means beautiful Plant, flowering in June. The Leaves are vast, their colour a pale dead green, with a few long white hairs on them, and more upon their Footstalks. The Plant grows to a yard or more in height: its Stalk also is pale. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are of a bright brown.

8. FINE-LEAVED LASERWORT.

Plate 28. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Laferpitium peucedanoides.

The Leaflets are nearly linear, striated, and placed distinct. Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany, a Plant of a yard high, singular in its aspect, but of no great beauty, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a pale, and dead looking green. The Stalk also is pale. The Flowers are white: they stand in very broad Umbrells. The Seeds are brown, and of an aromatick, but coarse taste.

GENUS

G E N U S VIII.

L O V A G E.

Plate 29.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregularly convex, of many rays; the partial Umbrell is of many rays, and flat: the general Mantle is composed of about seven unequal films; the partial of three or four slight films, also irregular. The Flowers are uniform, each of five equal petals, turned in at the tips, and hollowed their whole length. The Seeds are oblong, with five high ridges.

Plate 29. *a b c d e f*.

1. BROAD-TIPPED LOVAGE.

Plate 29. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are composed of many broad Leaflets, expanded and cut at the ends.

*Ligusticum levisticum.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Italy, a Plant of four feet or more in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a strong, but not deep green. The Stalk is robust and ribbed. The Flowers are white, with a tinge of greenish yellow. The Seeds are of a bright brown, large, and of a very strong and singular aromack taste.

2. TWICE-TERNATE LOVAGE.

Plate 29. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are composed of threes, and those of threes again.

SCOTCH LOVAGE.
*Ligusticum Scoticum.*Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Scotland, and other northern parts of Europe, within the influence of the sea. It grows to about two foot in height, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a fine, fresh, and pleasant green. The Stalk is also green, and it is ribbed and tender. The Flowers are of a pale yellowish green; and the Seeds are brown; they are not destitute of the Lovage flavour, but it is in a degree very far inferior to those of the preceding.

3. H E M-

3. HEMLOCK LOVAGE.

Plate 30. Fig. 1.

BASTARD HEMLOCK.

Ligusticum Peleponesiaceum.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are composed of a multitude of narrow Leaflets, cut and disposed in a kind of winged or pinnatifid manner.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany, Italy, and the Levant, a very specious Plant, of a yard or more in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a very beautiful green; they grow to a great size, and have, to an incurious eye, very much of the air of Hemlock Leaves. The Stalk is pale, firm, upright, and ribbed. The Flowers are of a good yellow. The Seeds are deep olive coloured. The resemblance of the Leaves of this Plant, to those of Hemlock, has, I am afraid, caused one of those strange errors, by which men are prevented sometimes from communicating real and useful discoveries.

4. PINNATIFID LOVAGE.

Plate 30. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ligusticum Austriacum.

The Leaves are composed of broad, lanced, indented, and decurrent Leaflets.

Fig. 2.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Switzerland, a Plant of three foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a bright and pleasing green. The Stalk also is of a bright green, and high ribbed. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a very pale brown.

5. VARIOUS-LEAVED LOVAGE.

Plate 30. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

CORNISH LOVAGE.

Ligusticum Cornubiense.

The radical Leaves are composed of broad simple lanced Leaflets in threes. The upper Leaves are of many Leaflets, irregularly placed, and deeply cut.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Cornwall, and other of the Western counties in England, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fresh green, often mixed with brown. The Stalk is slender, tough, and also pale green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a dusky brown.

GENUS

G E N U S IX.

W A T E R - P A R S N E P.

Plate 31.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is loose and uneven; the partial Umbrells are flat and broad. The general Mantle is composed of many linear films, which turn back; the partial Mantle of many small spread ones. The Flowers are uniform; each consists of five petals, turned in at the points. The Seeds are roundish, swollen, and striated.

Plate 31. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D W A T E R - P A R S N E P.

Plate 31. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

G R E A T W A T E R P A R S N E P.
Sium latifolium.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets broad, lanced, and dented; the Umbrell crowns the summit of the Stalk.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp grounds by ditches, and often grows in water. The Leaves are large, and of a delicate green. The Stalks are thick and juicy, and of a fresh green also. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale olive colour.

2. J O I N T - F L O W E R I N G W A T E R - P A R S N E P.

Plate 31. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sium nodiflorum.

The Leaves are winged; the Umbrells stand close upon the Stalks, without Footstalks at all the joints.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our shallow brooks, where it spreads and increases without bounds. The Stalk is juicy, it lies upon the ground, and roots at the joints. The Leaves are of a fresh green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds greenish.

3. S K I R R E T W A T E R - P A R S N E P.

Plate 31. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

S K I R R E T.
Sium sifarum.

The Leaves are winged with lanced Leaflets; and toward the top are composed only of three parts.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East, but long common in our gardens, where it is cultivated for its esculent root. The Leaves are of a yellowish green. The Stalk is pale yellowish, and two foot high. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

4. D E E P - C U T W A T E R - P A R S N E P.

Plate 31. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

N I N S I N.
Sium Ninsi dictum.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets oval, and only three on the upper ones.

Fig. 4. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of China and Japan, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a deep green. The Stalk is striated, and also of a deep, but fine green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds brown. The roots of this are the Ninsi, not the Ginseng of the East.

K

5. H A R S H

5. HARSH WATER-PARSNEP.

Plate 32. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets lanced, and indented only toward the end.

*Sium rigidum.*Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of more than a yard in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is firm, and of a pale green. The Leaves are of a very bright green, but hard to the touch. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a dusky brown.

6. SICKLE-LEAVED WATER-PARSNEP.

Plate 32. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are linear, deeply notched, placed in pairs, and decurrent.

*Sium falcaria dictum.*Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of almost all the Northern parts of Europe, except England, a Plant of very singular aspect, flowering in June. The Stalk is ribbed and knotty at the joints, of a coarse green, branchy, and more than two foot high. The Leaves are of a coarse green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a rusty brown.

7. TWICE-WINGED WATER-PARSNEP.

Plate 32. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are twice winged, and the Leaflets broad and deeply cut.

*Sium Græcum.*Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Levant, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale, and somewhat blueish green. The Stalks are slender, and divide into many branches. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds pale brown.

8. YELLOW WATER-PARSNEP.

Plate 32. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The radical Leaves are composed each of three lanced Leaflets; the others are twice winged, and deeply indented.

*Sium Siculum.*Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Sicily, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a strong and shining green. The Stalks are of a deep green, firm, and branchy. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds of a very dusky brown.

G E N U S X.

F E N N E L L - G I A N T.

Plate 33.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is deeply convex; the partial Umbrells are nearly globular. The general Mantle is composed of several weak and withered drooping films; the partial Mantles are composed of a number of expanded short films. The Flowers are uniform; each consists of five oblong ascendant petals; the Seeds are elliptick, flat, and marked with three ridges.

Plate 33. a b c d e f.

1. FINE-LEAVED FENNEL-L-GIANT.

Plate 33. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ferula communis.

The Leaves are cut into a multitude of long, slender, thready parts.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Southern parts of Europe; a tall, robust, and noble Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a dark green, very large, and delicately divided in the manner of Fennell. The Stalk is round, very thick, ribbed, and five foot or more in heighth. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

2. BLUE-GREEN FENNEL-L-GIANT.

Plate 33. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ferula Græca.

The Leaves are divided into many short, flat, linear segments.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Sicily, and also of the Levant, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a blueish green. The Stalk is pale green, striated, and swollen at the joints. The Flowers are of a pale yellow; and the Seeds brown.

3. GLOSSY FENNEL-L-GIANT.

Plate 33. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Ferula tingitana.

The Leaves are twice winged; the Leaflets have three Dents at the end.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Coast of Barbary, and also of Spain, a tall and very well looking Plant, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are vast, and of a fresh green, with a glossy surface. The Stalk is five foot high, and of a pale green. The Flowers are white, with a very slight tinge of yellowish or greenish; and the Seeds are brown.

4. B R O A D.

4. BROAD-LEAVED FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 34. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are pinnatifid; the Leaflets narrow, flat, and cut into three parts at the extremity.

*Ferula Ferulago dicta.*Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sicily, a Plant of four foot high, and very robust, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a strong and fresh green. The Stalk is brown, ribbed, and thick. The Flowers are of a pale, but not unpleasing yellow; the Seeds are of a fine olive brown.

5. FILMY FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 34. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are formed of thready parts, and their Footstalks swell out into naked and hollowed films at the base.

*Ferula meioides.*Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek islands, a Plant of a yard in height, with many branches, and innumerable Flowers, which blow in June. The Leaves are of a pale, and somewhat blueish green. The Stalk is ribbed, and tinged with red. The Flowers are of a pale straw colour; and the Seeds are of a dirty brown.

6. PALE FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 34. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are divided into innumerable short fine wavy parts.

*Ferula Orientalis.*Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial also, native of the Levant islands, a tall and stately Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is thick, deeply ribbed, and more than four foot high. The Leaves are vast, and of a delicate pale green. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds of a deep olive colour, with an irregular tinge of brown.

7. WINGY

7. WINGY FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 35. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are linear and undivided, and have filmy appendages at their bases.

*Ferula nodiflora.*Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and other of the Southern parts of Europe, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in May and June. The Leaves are of a bright and fresh green; the filmy appendages paler. The Stalk is ribbed and branchy. The Umbrells stand close; and their Flowers are white, with a tinge of yellow. The Seeds are large, and of a bright brown.

8. SHINING FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 35. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are composed of many narrow, and somewhat bent Leaflets, and have a shining as it were polished surface.

*Ferula Canadensis.*Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America, a Plant of four foot high, and of a very handsome aspect, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a strong and glossy green. The Stalk is robust, ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a deep unpleasing brown.

9. UNEVEN-LEAVED FENNEL-GIANT.

Plate 35. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are placed alternately on their Footstalks, and are deeply and unevenly cut in at the edges.

THE ASSAFOETIDA PLANT.

*Ferula Assafoetida.*Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Persia, a tall and robust Plant, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a faint, but pleasing green. The Stalk is ribbed, pale, and branched. The Flowers are pale yellow, and the Seeds are brown.

ASSAFOETIDA is the hardened juice of this Plant: they obtain it from large roots which have not shot up to Stalks, by cutting off their crown, while yet in the ground.

L

UMBRELLAS

U M B R E L L A S

With the general Mantle composed of many films ; and with irregular Flowers.

G E N U S I.

H E D G E - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 36.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregularly concave ; the partial Umbrells are flat. The general Mantle is composed of long, narrow, weak films, about the length of the rays ; the partial Mantles are divided, and longer than the rays of those Umbrells. The Flowers are irregular ; those of the centres have five equal petals, hearted, and turning in ; those of the edges have one large hearted petal. The Seeds are roundish, and flattened with a raised and dented edge.

Plate 36. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D H E D G E - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 36. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged ; the Leaflets broad and obtuse ; the general Mantle longer than the rays.

Tordylium Syriacum.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Syria, a low Plant, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale green. The Stalk is ribbed, and a foot and half high. The Flowers are white ; and the Seeds large and pale.

2. L A N C E D H E D G E - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 36. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged, and the Leaflets lanced and deeply dented.

NARBONNE HARTWORT.

Tordylium officinale.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of France and Italy, and of some parts of England ; as Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, besides Oxfordshire, where, 'tis said, it was sown. The Leaves are of a strong green. The Stalk is a foot and half high. The Flowers are white ; and the Seeds deep brown.

3. D W A R F H E D G E - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 36. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged ; the Leaflets oval, and few ; the Stalk leans.

Tordylium apulum.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy, a Plant of six or eight inches high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a strong green. The Stalk is tender. The Flowers are white ; and the Seeds brown.

4. D E L I C A T E H E D G E - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 36. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaflets are winged, and deeply dented ; the Umbrells are vastly numerous.

Bubon Macedonicum.

Fig. 4. *a b c*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Macedonia, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a deep green. The Stalks are ribbed, and vastly branched. The Flowers are white ; and the Seeds are brown.

5. G R E A T

5. GREAT HEDGE-PARSLEY.

Plate 37. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets lanced and saw'd; the partial Umbrells stand close.

Tordylium maximum.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Spain, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fresh, but pale green. The Stalk is ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white, but usually they have a very slight tinge of crimson. The Seeds are pale, and have a white edge.

6. DEEP-CUT HEDGE-PARSLEY.

Plate 37. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets are oblong, and deeply cut in at the edges.

Tordylium latifolium.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in June. The Stalk is firm, hairy, ribbed, and branched. The Leaves are of a bright, and very pleasant green. The Flowers have a delicate tinge of crimson; and the Seeds are olive coloured.

7. LONG-LEAVED HEDGE-PARSLEY.

Plate 37. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets very long, and pinnatifid.

ROUGH HEDGE-PARSLEY.
Tordylium anthriscus dictum.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our corn fields and road sides, a Plant of two foot in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is slender, ribbed, and rough. The Leaves are of a dusky green. The Flowers are of a beautiful pale crimson; and the Seeds of a dark brown.

8. KNOTTED HEDGE-PARSLEY.

Plate 37. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Umbrells stand close upon the joints or knots of the Stalk.

KNOTTY HEDGE-PARSLEY.
Tordylium nodosum.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of our corn fields, and other cultivated grounds, a low Plant, leaning on the ground, and flowering in June, July, and August. The Leaves are of a brownish green. The Stalk is green, rough, and slender. The Flowers are of a bright crimson; and the Seeds are olive coloured.

GENUS

G E N U S II.

M I L K P A R S L E Y.

Plate 38.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is flat, broad, and slightly convex; the partial Umbrells are broad, even, and flat. The general Mantle is composed of several narrow, lanced films, which turn back; the partial Mantle is composed of many narrow films, and spread open. The Flowers are uniform, each consists of five petals, one of which is larger than the rest, and hearted: the Seeds are elliptick, flat, and striated, with a filmy edge.

Plate 38. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D M I L K - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 38. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the Leaflets are oval, and deep cut at the edges.

*Selinum sylvestre.*Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, and many parts of Germany; a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is ribbed, and pale. The Leaves are of a fine fresh green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds pale.

2. N A R R O W - L E A V E D M I L K - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 38. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; and the Leaflets narrow and indented.

*Selinum palustre.*Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the wet grounds in France, and many other parts of Europe, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a strong, and not unpleasing green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale brown.

3. C L U S T E R Y M I L K - P A R S L E Y.

Plate 38. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Umbrells are very thick set with Flowers; the Leaves are cut into narrow segments.

*Selinum monicri.*Fig. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Southern parts of Europe, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale green. The Leaves are of a faint, but not unpleasing green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

GENUS III.

COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 39.

Character of the Genus:

The general Umbrell is vast, irregular, and nearly flat; the partial Umbrells are flat, and nearly even. The general Mantle is of many subulated films, loosely fixed, and soon fading, partially or entirely; the partial Mantles are divided, and formed of several linear films, of unequal lengths. The Flowers are of two kinds; those in the centres of the Umbrells are of five equal petals, turned in and hooked; those of the verge have the outer petals largest, and deep cut in. The Seeds are large, oval, flattened, and have a filmy rim.

Plate 39. *a b c d e f*.

1. PINNATIFID COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 39. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simply winged; the Leaflets vast, and deeply pinnatifid.

COW-PARSNEP.
Heracleum Sphondylium.Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our pastures and waste grounds; a robust Plant of five foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a deep and coarse brownish green. The Stalk is pale green, thick, and ribbed. The Flowers are white, and of an ill smell; they scent the roads sometimes for a great way, by growing in the hedges. The Seeds are large and brown.

2. PALE COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 39. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with two distinct, and three connected Leaflets.

Sphondylium Sibericum.Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, a Plant of six foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are vast; their colour a pale green. The Stalk is thick, furrowed, and yellowish. The Flowers are white, with a tinge of yellow; and the Seeds are of a pale brown.

THERE are as many Plants of Siberia, as there are of America, that come very near to certain Species which we have in England, but cannot be considered as the same; this is one. It differs from our Cow-Parsnep vastly in aspect, but little in real Character; we see it so in the American *Circæa*, *Polemonium*, and some others. The common *Xanthium* of all the earth is alike; these seem to differ, though we can scarce say how; the aspect is unlike, but the more we seek the marks of difference, the more they vanish. It is a Subject to be deeply thought of, but this is not the place.

3. HARSH COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 40. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simply winged; the Leaflets are cut into five serrated and sharp pointed divisions.

Heracleum panaces.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Apennines and of Siberia, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale, and very delicate green. The Stalk is thick and harsh, and sends out many branches. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a very pale olive colour.

4. DWARF COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 40. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simply winged, with oval hairy dented Leaflets.

Heracleum Austriacum.

Fig. 2. a b c d.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany and France, a low Plant, with a vast head of Flowers, blowing in July. The Leaves are of a pale, and somewhat blueish green. The Stalk is pale, ribbed, and not above ten inches high. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a deep and dusky chestnut colour.

5. ENTIRE-LEAVED COW-PARSNEP.

Plate 40. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simple and serrated, and marked with two deep dents.

Heracleum Alpinum.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Alps, and of most of the mountainous parts of Europe, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fine fresh green. The Stalk is also green, thick, and deeply channelled. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale, but dirty looking brown.

THE Leaves of this species look singularly among the umbrella'd Plants, by being large, but simple; it is easy to see, however, that the two divisions which are always visible in the Leaf, tend to those deeper separations which characterize the generality of the umbrella'd Plants.

GENUS

GENUS IV.

WATER DROPWORT.

Plate 41.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is lightly and irregularly convex, and has but a few rays; the partial Umbrells are clustery, of many very short rays. The general Mantle is of many narrow films, spread like a star; the partial Mantles are of many very short films, standing out. The Flowers are of two kinds; those in the centres of the Umbrells are of five equal petals, hearted, and turned in at the points; those at the verge, of five unequal petals, one larger than the rest. The Seeds are oval, flattened, and striated, with a dented crown.

Plate 41. *a b c d e f*.

1. PIPY WATER DROPWORT.

Plate 41. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged with slender, hollow, pipy segments.

*Oenanthe fistulosa.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds, and common in many counties, even in the water, where it is shallow, and has a deep muddy bottom; flowering in July. The Leaves and Stalk are both of a pale, and somewhat greyish green. The Stalk is hollow, tender, ribbed, and a foot and half high. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a pale brown.

2. MULTIFID WATER DROPWORT.

Plate 41. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are twice winged, and the Leaflets are obtuse, equal, and cut into several parts.

HEMLOCK DROPWORT.
*Oenanthe crocata.*Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds, and river sides; of the Thames, particularly both above and below London, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is thick, ribbed, and irregularly branched. The Flowers are white, with a slight dash of yellowish or greenish; and the Seeds are of a deep and shining brown.

THE Plant should be well known, for it is a horrible poison: many have perished by it, both in England and other parts of Europe. When cut, it yields a yellow juice.

3. PROLIFEROUS DROPWORT.

Plate 42. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Oenanthe prolifera.

The outer spokes of the partial Umbrells are much longer than the central, and are branchy, with an appearance of proliferation. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Sicily, a very singular Plant, and not without beauty. The Leaves are of a faint, but pleasing green. The Stalk is pale, ribbed, and greyish; the height about two foot. The Flowers are white, they blow in May; the Seeds are of a pale olive brown.

4. SWOLN-SEEDED WATER DROPWORT.

Plate 42. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Oenanthe globosa.

The pairs of Seeds form a kind of swoln spherical body. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Portugal, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in May and June. The Leaves are of a pale, but pleasing green. The Stalk also is pale, ribbed, and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds pale brown.

5. VARIOUS-LEAVED WATER DROPWORT.

Plate 42. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides.

The radical Leaves are oval, and deeply cut in at the edges; those on the Stalk are long, simple, and linear. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, and other parts of Europe, in wet ground, flowering in August. The lower Leaves are of a yellowish green, those on the Stalk are pale, but rather blueish. The Stalk is pale, slender, ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a bright brown.

UMBRELL-

U M B R E L L A S,
 With the Mantle composed of Films.
 F A M I L Y the S E C O N D,
 Having only partial Mantles.
 O R D E R I,
 With the partial Mantle composed of three Films.
 Of this O R D E R there is but one known G E N U S.
 G E N U S I.
 C O R I A N D E R.

Plate 43.—1.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell consists of few rays, and is irregularly flattened; the partial Umbrells are clustery, with many rays, and flattened, but uneven on the surface. The general Mantle is utterly wanting, as in all the succeeding Plants; the partial Mantles consist each of three linear films, which all turn outwards. The Flowers are of two kinds; those of the centre are regular, of five equal petals turned in at the points; those of the verge are of five petals, one of which is much larger than the rest; the Seeds are hemispheric and hollow.

Plate 43.—1. *a b c d e f*.

1. G L O B E - S E E D E D C O R I A N D E R.

Plate 43. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Coriandrum sativum.

The two Seeds which follow each Flower join by flat surfaces, so as to form a round body.

Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a bright green. The Stalk is ribbed and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a very pale brown. This is the Plant whose Seeds we use.

2. D O U B L E - H E A D E D C O R I A N D E R.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Coriandrum testiculatum.

The two Seeds following the Flower are more distantly united, like two globes.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of corn fields in France, a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is pale, ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a pale brown.

G E N U S II.

H A I R W E E D.

Plate 43.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is convex; the partial Umbrells are flat and radiated. The partial Mantles are composed each of three linear films, some of which are apt to split and give an appearance of more. The Flowers are of two kinds, the central ones have five equal petals, turned in and hearted; those of the verge have one petal much larger than the rest. The Seeds are of two kinds, those following the central Flowers are hemispherical and naked, those at the edge flat, and edged with a membrane.

Plate 43.—2. *a b c d e f*.

1. D E L I C A T E H A I R W E E D.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Hasselquistia Aegyptiaca.

The Leaves are winged, and their Leaflets deeply pinnatifid.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Aegypt, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a deep, but somewhat blueish green. The Stalk is covered with a few very singular white hairs. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds brown.

N

O R D E R

O R D E R II.

With the partial Mantles composed of five Films.

G E N U S I.

F O O L S P A R S L E Y.

Plate 44.—1.

Character of the Genus

The general Umbrell is irregularly hollowed; the partial Umbrells are flat. The partial Mantle is composed of five very long linear Leaves, thrown outwards. The Flowers are nearly regular; each is of five petals, hearted, and turned in at the points, and almost all of a size. The Seeds are roundish, and partly striated, partly plain.

Plate 44.—1. *a b c d e f*.

1. B E A R D E D F O O L S P A R S L E Y.

Plate 44. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the partial Mantles hang like long beards.

Æthusa Cynapium dicta.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, a weed too common in our gardens, growing to a yard in height, and flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green. The Stalks are paler. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of an olive brown.

G E N U S II.

M A S T E R W O R T.

Plate 44.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is spread loose, and nearly flat; the partial Umbrells are irregular, and a little hollowed. The partial Mantles are composed of five very narrow films which sometimes split, and seem more numerous. The Flowers are uniform; each is composed of five petals, hearted, and turned in. The Seeds are oval, with a filmy edge, and two furrows.

Plate 44.—2. *a b c d e f*.

1. T E R N A T E M A S T E R W O R T.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are composed of three principal parts, each cut into three again.

Imperatoria Ostruthium dicta.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of shady ground in Germany, and some parts of England, but I think, from Seeds scattered from gardens: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is ribbed. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown. The Root is a great cordial and sudorifick.

UMBREL-

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

47

UMBRELLA'D PLANTS,

With only partial Mantles, and with irregular Flowers.

GENUS I.

SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 45.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is flat and loose; the partial Umbrells have many rays, and are also flat. The partial Mantles have each five short slender films. The Flowers are all of a kind, each has five petals, hearted, and turned in at the end; and of these one is larger than the others. The Seeds are oblong, with a broad base, and a long slender point. Plate 45. a b c d e f.

1. SWEET SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 45. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the Seeds are furrowed, and raised in high ridges.

SWEET CHERVILL.

Scandix odorata.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Italy, a very beautiful Plant of four foot high, flowering in May. The Leaves are of a pale bright green. The Stalk is thick, ribbed, and pale. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a dark brown.

2. CORN SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 45. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Seeds are smooth, and have very long points. The Leaves are irregularly double winged.

Scandix Pecten Veneris dicta.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of our corn fields, a small Plant, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a dark and dusky green. The Stalks are brown, about eight inches high, and branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds dark brown.

3. PALE SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 45. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the Seeds are oval, but run into a short point at the end.

Scandix Chærophyllum dicta.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of the corn fields and gardens of Italy and France, a spreading Plant of a yard high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a faint pale green. The Stalk is also pale, and ribbed with frequent joints. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale olive brown, delicate both in shape and colour.

4. RUGGED-SEEDED SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 48. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Seeds are oval, rugged, and hairy; the Stalk is smooth and equal.

Scandix Anthriscus dicta.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of our waste grounds, and banks of fields, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fresh green. The Stalks are pale. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

It would seem at first view, best to have kept the long seeded Plants of this Genus together, and separated from those called Chervills, which have less extended points to their Seeds, but this is a difference only of more or less, and therefore affords no real distinction; the Flowers are more particular and place them thus.

5. EYE-LASHED SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 46. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Scandix Australis.

The Seeds have long beaks, with stiff short hairs like eye-lashes; the Leaves are irregularly double winged; the Stalks are smooth. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the South of Europe, and of the Greek islands, a low and weak Plant, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a dull, and somewhat blueish green. The Stalk is smooth, pale, and about ten inches high. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a dirty brown.

6. KNOTTY SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 46. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Scandix nodosa.

The Stalk is harsh, and swells out into lumps at the joints. The Seeds are hairy and cylindrick. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Sicily, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a fresh and strong green. The Stalk is pale, and is covered with long harsh hairs. The Flowers are white. The Seeds are brown, and are rough and harsh to the touch.

7. GREAT-FLOWERED SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 46. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Scandix grandiflora.

The Seeds stand upon hairy footstalks; the Leaves are doubly winged. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Levant, a low Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a fresh and delicate green. The Stalks are branched, but not more than ten inches in height. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale brown. The rays of the partial Umbrells are hairy, in this Species, but it is not much seen till the Plant is in Seed, when they appear very conspicuously, supporting the Seeds.

8. THRICE-WINGED SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Plate 46. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Scandix procumbens.

The Seeds are oval, with a short point; the Leaves are decomposed, or thrice winged. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is ribbed and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds deep brown.

UMBRELL-

UMBRELLA'D PLANTS,

With only partial Mantles.

O R D E R III.

Having the Mantles composed of many films with regular Flowers.

G E N U S I.

W A T E R H E M L O C K.

Plate 47.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is rounded, and has many rays; the partial Umbrells are also rounded, and of many very slender rays. The partial Mantles are of many very slender films, like bristles. The Flowers are uniform and regular; each consists of five oval, and nearly equal petals, turned in at the points; the Seeds are oval and striated.

Plate 47. a b c d e f.

1. T E R N A T E W A T E R H E M L O C K.

Plate 47. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

POISONOUS HEMLOCK,
Cicuta virofa.

The Leaves are divided into lanced Leafits, in general in a ternate manner. The Umbrells have also a Leaf at the insertion of their Footstalks.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our pond sides, but, thanks to Providence, not very common. It grows to a yard high, with many branches. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is branched, ribbed, and brownish. The Flowers have a deep tinge of a dead or greenish yellow. The Seeds are brown.

THIS Plant should be destroyed wherever it is seen; many have lost their lives by it.

2 S O B O L I F E R O U S W A T E R H E M L O C K.

Plate 47. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cicuta bulbifera.

The Leaves are cut into fine thready parts, and there are little growing lumps in the bosoms of the Leaves.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a pale green. The Stalk is ribbed and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a pale brown.

3. P R I C K L Y W A T E R H E M L O C K.

Plate 47. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cicuta maculata.

The Leaves are doubly winged; the Leafits lanced, and notched with hard brown edges.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of four foot high, flowering in September. The Leaves are of a fresh green, but their edges brown. The Stalk is ribbed, and sometimes stained or spotted with brown. The Flowers are white. The Seeds are of a yellowish brown, and of a strong disagreeable smell.

O

G E N U S

G E N U S II.

S A X I F R A G E.

Plate 48.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregularly flattened; the partial Umbrells are very clustery, rounded, and short ray'd. The partial Mantles are composed of numerous linear films, of the full length of the rays. The Flowers are uniform; each is composed of five petals, nearly equal in size, turned in, and a little hearted at the points. The Seeds are oval, and deeply striated.

Plate 48. *abcd ef.*

1. D R O O P I N G S A X I F R A G E.

Plate 48. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Saxif. pimpinelloides.

The Stalk is weak, and leans upon the ground; the Umbrells droop while in bud.

Fig. 1. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy, a Plant of about a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is green, ribbed, and not much branched. The Leaves are of a fresh green, but have a brown film at their base. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a faint and pale brown.

2. S H O R T - C U T S A X I F R A G E.

Plate 48. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Saxif. montanum.

The Leaves are cut into multitudes of short pointed, and, as it were, split parts.

Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the hilly grounds in Italy, and in the South of France, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a strong, and very pleasant green. The Stalks are thick, and very deeply furrowed. The Flowers are white, with a delicate blush of crimson. The Seeds are small, and of a dirty brown.

3. B L U E S A X I F R A G E.

Plate 48. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Saxif. glaucum.

The Leaves are cut into slender thready segments, and are harsh to the touch.

Fig. 3. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France, and of several parts of Germany, a tall and stately Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are finely divided, and of a beautiful blueish green. The Stalk is pale also, and blueish. The Flowers are white, with a blush of crimson, which is very fresh upon them when in bud, but grows fainter as they open. The Seeds are of a pale brown.

4. PETTY SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 49. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into many small, slender, fleshy parts, which are divided into twos and threes.

*Seseli pumilum.*Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany, a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a strong green, but with a little tinge of yellowish. The Stalk is green, ribbed, and slightly branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are small, and of a dirty brown.

5. ANNUAL SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 49. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into numerous short multifid segments; and their Footstalks swell out, and have vast hollowed films at their base.

*Seseli annuum.*Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of France, a Plant of two foot and a half high; flowering in August. The Leaves are of a faint green, with somewhat of a bluish tinge. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a pale brown.

6. NAKED STALKED SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 49. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is weak; the Leaves are cut into fine thready segments, and their Footstalks rise naked from the main stem.

*Seseli ammoides.*Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Portugal, a Plant of little more than a foot in height, flowering in August. The Leaves are delicately divided, and are of a fresh, but somewhat bluish green. The Stalk is green, slender, and weak. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale brown.

7. HARD-STALKED SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 49. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is almost woody, flattened, and often curled or twisted. The Leaves are formed of multitudes of fine slender parts.

*Seseli tortuosum.*Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, common throughout the Southern parts of Europe, a Plant of robust aspect, and more than a yard in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a somewhat yellowish green. The Stalks are very deeply ribbed, and of the same green with the Leaves. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

8. TWICE-

8. TWICE-WINGED SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 50. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Seseli carvifolium.

The Leaves are twice winged, with narrow serrated sharp pointed Leaflets.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany and Switzerland, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a faint, but not unpleasing green. The Stalk is of a pale green with high ribs. The Flowers are white, with a very slight blush of a dull crimson. The Seeds are pale brown.

9. BEARDED SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 50. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Seseli Pyrenaicum.

The Leaves are twice winged, with slender, but somewhat wedgy segments.

Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Pyrenees, and several parts of Germany, a Plant of little more than a foot in height, flowering in June and July. The Leaves are of a faint, but pleasing green. The Stalk is lightly ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white; but the Mantles being long, they seem surrounded by a kind of green beards. The Seeds are numerous, small, and brown.

10. FORKED SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 50. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Seseli Saxifragum.

The Stalk is weak, slender, and forked. The Leaflets are lanced, narrow, dented, and placed in threes.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Switzerland, a small Plant, but singular in its aspect, flowering in June. The Stalk is slender, branched, and lightly ribbed, its colour a pale green. The Leaves also are of a pale green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds of a deep and dusky brown.

UMBRELL.

UMBRELLA'D PLANTS,

With only partial Mantles ; and with irregular Flowers:

GENUS I.

EDGEWEED.

Plate 51.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregularly convex, and formed of many rays ; the partial Umbrells are rounded and clustery. The partial Mantles have each five narrow sharp-pointed films, of the length of the partial rays. The Flowers are composed each of five pointed petals, turned in, and a little nipped, one being only a little larger than the others. The Seeds are oval and smooth, and are crowned with a singular dented edge, which is the remain of the Cup.

Plate 51. *a b c d e f*.

1. WATER EDGEWEED.

Plate 51. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are twice winged, and the Stalk is branched and leafy. Fig. 1. *a b*.

NEAT WATER HEMLOCK.
Phellandrium Aquaticum.

THIS is an Annual, native of our waters, as well stagnant as running ; a coarse but singular Plant, of near a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale and ribbed, very thick, and bent from joint to joint. The Leaves are very large, and of a pale green. The Flowers are white ; and the Seeds are brown.

2. MOUNTAIN EDGEWEED.

Plate 51. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are split into long, slender, forked divisions ; the Stalk is simple and leafless ; or nearly so.

Phellandrium mutellinum.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Switzerland and some parts of Germany, a slight and low Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Stalk is pale, and usually simple and naked, destitute of Leaf or Branch, though sometimes a single Leaf or a side shoot rise from it. It seldom exceeds a foot in height. The Flowers are white, with a blush of crimson. The Seeds are brown. They agree with those of the preceding kind in the dented edge, and the Genus is named from that particular.

G E N U S II.

C H E R V I L L.

Plate 52.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is expanded, and irregularly and but slightly convex; the partial Umbrells are rounded, clustery, and of very many rays. The partial Mantles are composed each of several lanced, hollowed films, which turn down; and are equal in length to the rays. The Flowers consist each of five petals, which are hearted and turn in, and two of them are larger than the others. The Seeds are oblong, and grow slender toward their tops.

Plate 52. *a b c d e f*.

1. S M O O T H C H E R V I L L.

Plate 52. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum sylvestre.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with close-set lanced Leaflets. The Stalk is smooth and even.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our waste grounds, a Plant of three foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a very pleasant, though pale green. The Stalk also is pale. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale brown.

2. K N O T T Y C H E R V I L L.

Plate 52. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum bulbosum.

The Stalk is smooth, and swells into great knots at the joints. The Leaves are doubly winged, with lanced remote Leaflets.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany, France, and Switzerland, a Plant no way inviting to the look, and of a disagreeable smell, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale, and two foot and a half high. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

3. R U G G E D C H E R V I L L.

Plate 52. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum temulum.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with broad segments. The Stalk is hairy and jointed.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of our waste grounds, a leafy Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale green. The Stalk is striated with brown, covered with long loose hairs, and swollen at the joints. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

*** The first Species rises early in Spring, and is often ignorantly or dishonestly mixed in fallads. 'Tis a suspected Plant, and I have seen sudden illness from these fallads, in which there appeared no other doubtful ingredient.

4. HAIRY CHERVILL.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum hirsutum.

The Leaves are cut into large, broad, sharp-pointed Leaflets, deeply serrated; the Stalk is hairy and even, without swelling at the joints. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Switzerland, a singular looking Plant, of two foot and a half high, flowering in July. The Leaves are naturally of a strong good green, but they usually become brown very soon from the Sun. The Stalk is firm, green, tinged with brown, and bends a little from joint to joint. The Flowers are pure white; and the Seeds are brown.

5. FRAGRANT CHERVILL.

Plate 53. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum aromaticum.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with oval dented Leaflets; the Stalk is even. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, a handsome and sweet Plant, of a yard high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a bright, but not strong green. The Stalks are pale, ribbed, and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale brown.

6. SHRUBBY CHERVILL.

Plate 53. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Chærophyllum arborefcens.

The Leaves are thrice winged; and the Stem is woody. Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and other parts of North America, a woody Plant, very singular in its aspect, flowering in August. The stem is covered with a brown rough rind; the young shoots are green. The Leaves are large, and of a pleasant green. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are brown.

UMBREL-

U M B R E L L A S.

T R I B E III.

Those which have no Mantle, either general or partial.

O R D E R I.

With the Umbrell loose and of few rays.

G E N U S I.

C A R A W A Y.

Plate 54.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is uneven, with a few long naked rays; the partial Umbrells are clustery, short, and nearly flat. The Flowers are regular and uniform, each consists of five petals, which turn in at the points, and are rounded and a little hearted there. The Seeds are of an oblong oval form, and striated.

Plate 54. *a b c d e f*.

Of this G E N U S there is but one known S P E C I E S.

1. THE CARAWAY PLANT.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged, with deeply divided Leaflets.

Carum. Carui.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of rich meadow grounds in England, and many other parts of Europe, but with us not very common. It is a handsome Plant of two foot and a half high, with large and very beautiful Leaves, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a deep and strong green, conspicuous both for their colour and elegant divisions. The Stalk is green, firm, and branchy. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds brown.

OUR Fathers were right to use the Seeds often in food, they saved the need of physick; they are second to nothing in the world, as a warm carminative.

O R D E R

O R D E R II.

Umbrella'd Plants, destitute of all Mantles, with the Umbrells clustery, or of many rays.

G E N U S I.

D E A D L Y C A R R O T.

Plate 55.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is convex, vast, and of many rays; the partial Umbrells are clustery, and nearly flat. The Flowers are uniform and regular; each consists of five petals, which are lanced, and turned in at the points. The Seeds are vast, oblong, convex, pointed at each end, and winged on each side with a broad film.

Plate 55. *a b c d e f*.

1. B R O A D - L E A V E D D E A D L Y C A R R O T.

Plate 55. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are doubly winged; and their Leaflets are simple, lanced, and grow together at their base.

*Thapsia villosa.*Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Portugal, a Plant of two foot and a half in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a strong green. The Stalk is thick, spungy, ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds brown, with yellow films.

2. T H R I C E - W I N G E D D E A D L Y C A R R O T.

Plate 55. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are thrice winged, with deep cut Leaflets, narrow, and free at their base.

*Thapsia foetida.*Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France, Spain, and Portugal, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a delicate, pale green. The Stalk also is pale. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown, with pale films.

3. F I N E - L E A V E D D E A D L Y C A R R O T.

Plate 55. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into fine slender parts, like Fennel.

*Thapsia Asclepium dicta.*Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Italy, a Plant of near a yard in height, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale, but pleasant green. The Stalk also is pale. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are of a pale brown, with yellowish films.

4. T E R N A T E D E A D L Y C A R R O T.

Plate 55. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The radical Leaves are simple and oval; those on the Stalk grow by threes.

*Thapsia trifoliata.*Fig. 4. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a bright fine green. The Stalks are also green and glossy. The Flowers are white, with a slight tinge of yellow; and the Seeds are brown, with numerous brownish films.

Q

G E N U S

GENUS II.

PARSNEP.

Plate 56.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is vast, flattened, and of many rays; the partial Umbrells are clustery, of many rays, and lightly convex. The Flowers are uniform and regular, each consists of five petals, which are lanced and turned in at the points. The Seeds are elliptick, flattened, and edged on each side with a flight film.

Plate 56. *a b c d e f*.

1. WINGED-PARSNEP.

Plate 56. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simply winged with oval dented Leaflets.

COMMON PARSNEP.
Pastinacha sativa.Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of almost all parts of Europe in its wild state, and cultivated every where in gardens, where its Leaves grow larger than in the wild state, and lose the hairyness they have in that; and the root becomes bigger and more tender. These, and these only, are the differences between the *Elaphoboscum*, or Wild Parsnep, and the *Pastinacha*, or Parsnep of the Garden. The Leaves are of a bright, but yellowish green. The Stalk is yellowish and ribbed; in the wild state two foot and a half high, under culture five foot. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds of bright brown, with pale yellowish films.

2. TWICE-WINGED PARSNEP.

Plate 56. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are twice winged, with oval, distant, and serrated Leaflets.

Pastinacha Opoponax dicta.Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy, Sicily, and Switzerland, a Plant of three foot high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a very fine strong green. The Stalks are firm, striated, branched, and of a pale green. The Flowers are yellow, in vast Umbrells; and the Seeds are brown, with pale films.

THE *Opoponax* is a good nervous medicine, carminative, and gently aponent: less used than it deserves.

G E N U S III.

A L E X A N D E R S.

Plate 57.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is irregular and uneven, of many rays of different lengths; the partial Umbrells are lightly convex. The Flowers are uniform and regular, each consists of five petals, oblong, lanced, and turned in at their points. The Seeds are hooked, and marked with three ridges.

Plate 57. *a b c d e f*.

1. P E R F O L I A T E A L E X A N D E R S.

Plate 57. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Smyrniun perfoliatum.

The radical Leaves are doubly winged; those on the Stalk are simple, heart-shaped, and the Stalk grows through them.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Crete, a Plant of near a yard in height, and of a very singular aspect, flowering in June. The Stalk is yellowish, ribbed, and a little bent from joint to joint. The Leaves are of a yellowish green, and smooth surface. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are small and brown.

2. H E A R T E D A L E X A N D E R S.

Plate 57. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Smyrniun Ægyptiacum.

The Leaves are all doubly winged, except two at the bases of the Footstalks of the Umbrells, which are simple and heart-shaped.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Ægypt, a spreading Plant, of a yard high, flowering in July and August. The Leaves are of a deep and strong green. The Stalks also are green. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

THIS seems a kind of intermediate Plant, by which the most singular preceding Species is connected with those of more natural and usual appearance, which follow.

3. T E R-

3. TERNATE ALEXANDERS.

Plate 58. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Smyrniolum Olusatrum dictum.

The radical Leaves are doubly winged with ferrated Leaflets; those on the Stalk consist only of three simple Leaflets, of the same form. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our river sides, and was at one time frequent in our gardens, where it was cultivated for the table; a Plant of four foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a pale, but fresh green. The Stalk is also of a pale green, very thick, ribbed, and full of branches. The Flowers are of a dead white; and the Seeds of an olive brown. Celeri has taken the place of Alexanders at our tables; but all are not of opinion that it deserves the preference. The blanched Stalks of Alexanders are much tenderer than those of Celeri; and their taste, though high and strong, may be esteemed by some more agreeable.

4. COMPLEX-LEAVED ALEXANDERS.

Plate 58. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Smyrniolum aureum.

The Leaves are doubly winged, and the secondary Footstalks have them placed by threes, and entangled one behind another Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America in many places, a Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a deep, and somewhat yellowish green. The Stalk is ribbed and branchy, and of a sad green. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

5. ENTIRE-LEAVED ALEXANDERS.

Plate 58. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Smyrniolum integerrimum.

The Leaflets stand in threes, like perfect Leaves, upon the divisions of the Footstalks, and they are oval, obtuse, and undivided. Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of three foot or more in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of an unpleasant blueish green. The Stalks are pale, ribbed, and branched. The Flowers are white, with a faint tinge of yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

GENUS

G E N U S IV.

D I L L.

Plate 59.—1.

Character of the Genus:

The general Umbrell is broad and flat, and composed of many rays; the partial Umbrells are clustery and flat. The Flowers are uniform; they consist each of five narrow, lanced petals, sharp, and turned in at the points. The Seeds are oval, rising on the back, striated, and edged with thin pale films at the sides.

[Plate 59. *a b c d e f*.

Of this GENUS we have but one SPECIES.

1. FINE-LEAVED DILL.

Plate 59. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into extremely fine thready parts.

*Anethum graveolens.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the corn fields in Spain and Portugal, a weed as much detested there, as Cockle or Corn Marygold with us; we raise it in our kitchen gardens. The Leaves are of a fresh, but not strong green. The Stalk is thick, ribbed, and two foot and a half high. The Flowers are of a faint yellowish; and the Seeds are of a pale brown. They are of a taste extremely singular, as are also their qualities. They are a gentle and sweet soporifick; this joined to their warmth and carminative virtue, ought to recommend them to great use, but we employ them for little else but to give flavour to pickled Cucumbers.

G E N U S V.

F E N N E L L.

Plate 59.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is lightly convex; the partial Umbrells are a little convex also. The Flowers are uniform, each has five lanced petals, a little obtuse, and turned in at the points. The Seeds are of an oblong oval form, swollen on the back, striated, and naked at the sides.

Plate 59.—2. *a b c d e f*.

Of this also we know only one SPECIES.

1. COMMON FENNEL.

Plate 59. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into innumerable fine segments.

*Anethum Foeniculum dictum.*Fig. 1. *d*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our own country, and almost all other parts of Europe, a robust Plant, of four foot or five foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a deep green, often tinged with brown. The Stalks also are deep green. The Flowers are yellow; and the Seeds are brown.

GREAT culture has sweetened the Seeds of Fennel, and the variation is preserved in many places, not for curiosity alone, but use. The Seeds are sufficiently carminative in this state, and less acrid.

R

G E N U S

GENUS VI.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 60.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is of many rays, and lightly convex; the partial Umbrells are of many rays, and nearly flat. The Flowers are uniform, each has five petals, broad at the ends, where they are a little hearted, and turned in. The Seeds are oblong, small at one end, convex on the back, and striated.

Plate 60.—o. a b c d e f.

1. VARIOUS-LEAVED BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 60. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Pimpinella saxifraga.

The Leaves are winged, the lower ones with rounded Leaflets, the upper with narrower, and lanced, and often deeply divided. Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry pastures, but not common, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fine green. The Stalk is hard, slender, and pale. The Flowers are white, with a blush of crimson; and the Seeds are brown.

THERE is vast variety in the aspect of this Plant, as the soil and circumstances differ. The Leaves will be all simple, all once winged, or all nearly twice winged, by the deep divisions of the original Leaflets; and the Flowers from a very deep crimson, to a very pale and quite white. The variations of the Leaves, and different heights of the Plant, from the same causes, have led old writers to consider it as affording different Species, but they vanish into one another, and are lost on a close view. Often one Plant affords Leaves of all the kinds, as in the present figure, made from a Plant gathered ten years since near Canterbury.

2. BLUE-GREEN BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 60. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Pimpinella glauca.

The Leaves are thrice winged; the Stalk is wide branched. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of France and Spain, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fresh and beautiful green. The Stalks are ribbed, hard, and pale. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a bright brown.

3. CRENATED BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 61. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are simply winged; the Leaflets oval and crenated; the upper ones have the Leaflets cut deeper.

Pimpinella peregrina.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of dry grounds in Italy and Spain, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in May and June. The Leaves are of a very fine strong green. The Stalk is pale and whitish. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a deep dusky brown.

4. ANISE BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Plate 61. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are formed of three broad indented Leaflets, the upper ones of more numerous and deeply divided ones.

Pimpinella Anisum dictum.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ægypt, and raised by culture in the Levant islands in vast quantities for its Seed. The first Leaves are of a deep green, the others paler. The Stalk rises to a foot and half high, and is firm, striated, and branched. The Flowers are white; and the Seeds are of a pale olive brown.

THOUGH we have here separated Dill and Fennell, which it is the fashion to consider as of one Genus, there is no disjoining Anise from the Pimpenells. It is a true and legitimate Species of the Burnet Saxifrage. There the shape of the Seed, and its filmy edge, gave absolute and essential marks of difference, so much indeed, as to cause some wonder they were joined. Here the marks of any thing more than a specific distinction are sought in vain.

GENUS

G E N U S VII.

G O U T W E E D.

Plate 62.

Character of the Genus.

The general Umbrell is convex; the partial Umbrells are but very lightly convex, and both formed of many rays. The Flowers are uniform and regular, each consists of five petals, which are oval, hollowed, and obtuse. The Seeds are of an oblong oval form, raised on one side, and ridged.

Plate 62. *a b c d e f*.

Of this GENUS we know only one SPECIES.

THOUGH the aspect of the Plant has nothing in it very singular, we find it impossible to be united with, or received into, any other Genus, on account of its Flower.

1. COMMON GOUTWEED.

Plate 62.

Character of the Species.

Ægopodium Podagraria dictum.

The lower Leaves are simply winged; the upper ones are ternate. Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, a weed in our garden grounds; most troublesome and difficult of extirpation. It grows to a yard high, and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a fresh green, with a smooth beautiful surface. The Stalk is weak, with open branches, of a pale colour, and ribbed. The Flowers are of a greenish white; the Seeds are brown.

THE Plant has its English name from a German one of the same signification, and it is said to have obtained that from the use of its roots externally for the gout; but it has not been tried here.



E N D of the SIXTH VOLUME.

I N D E X

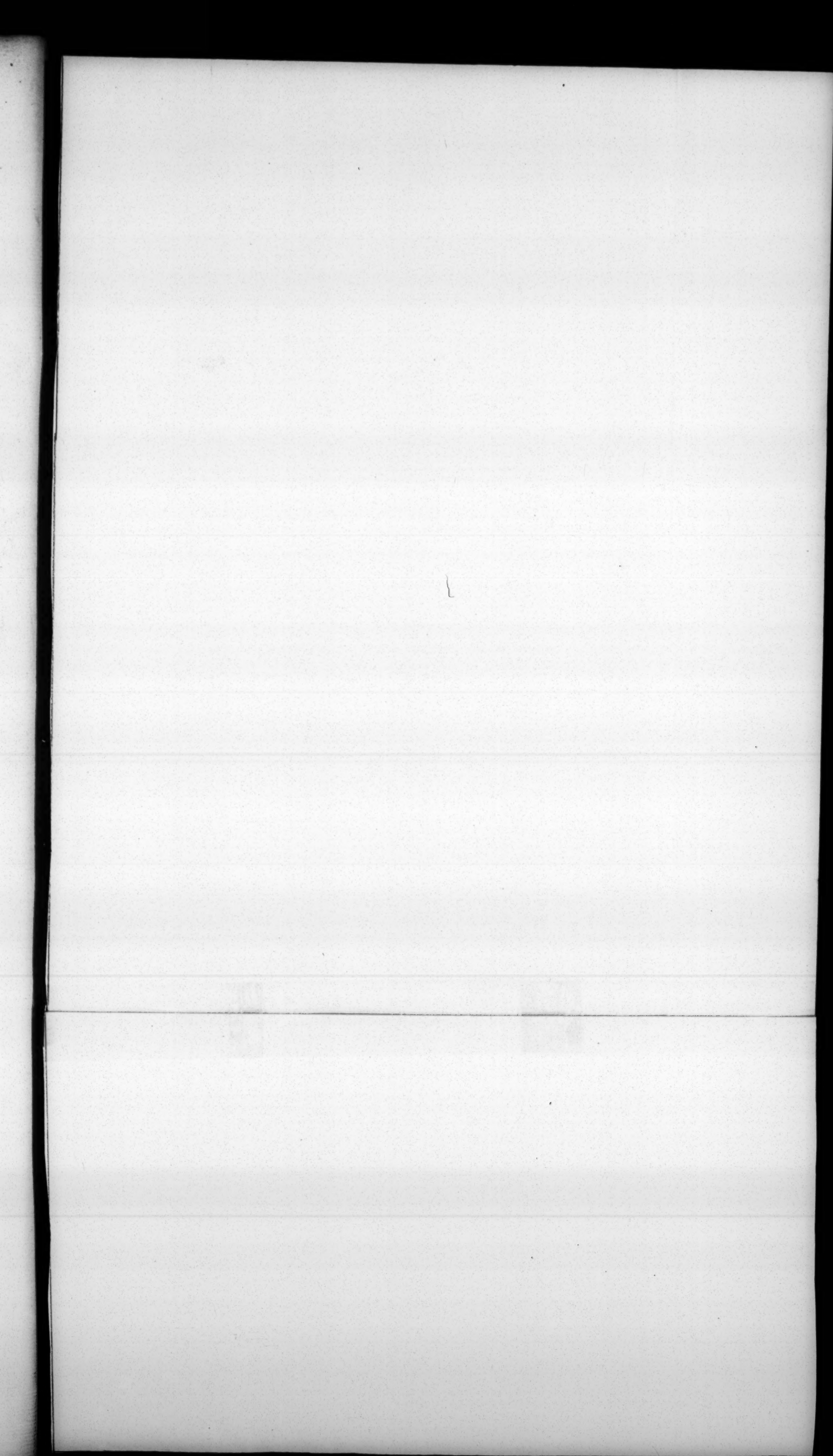
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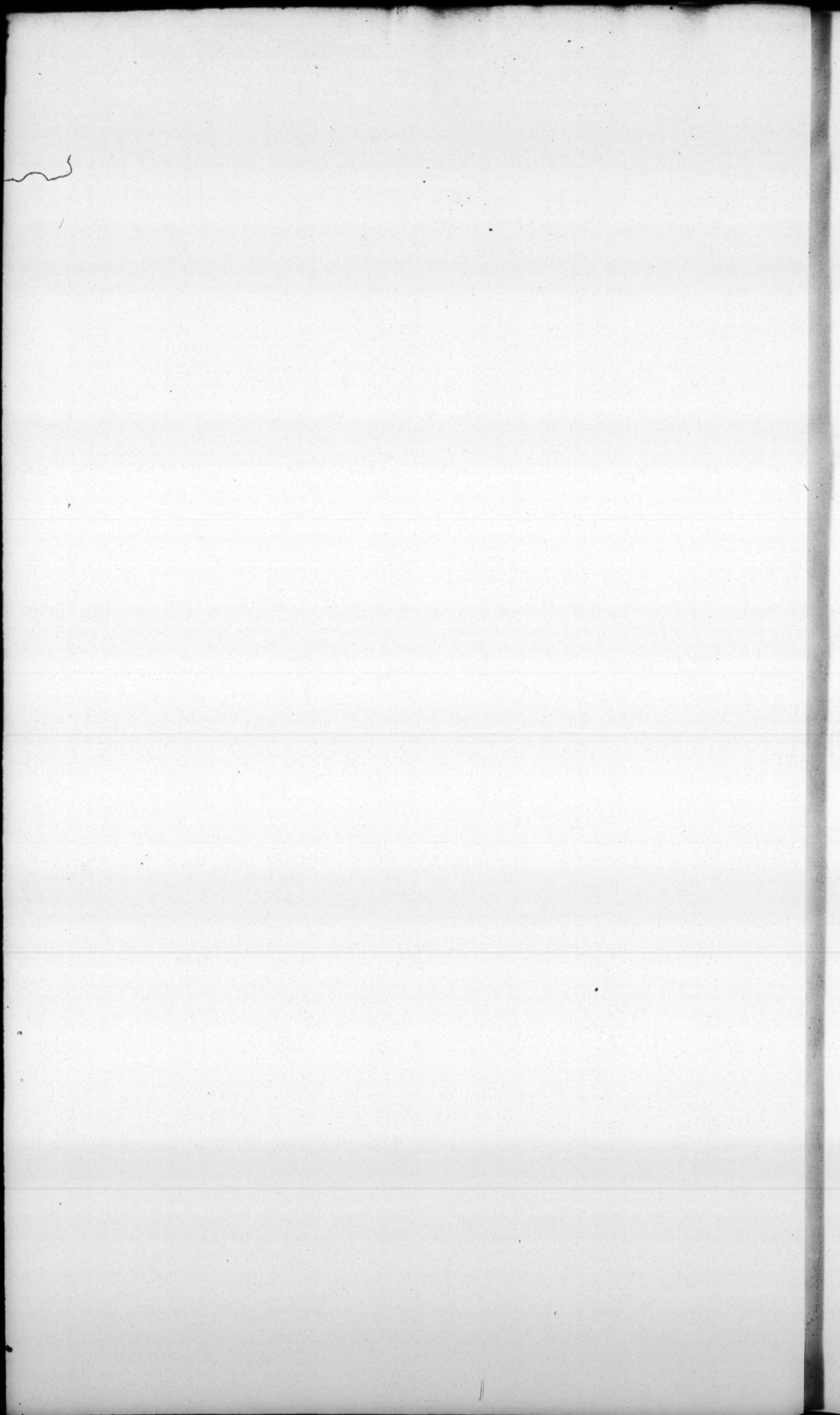
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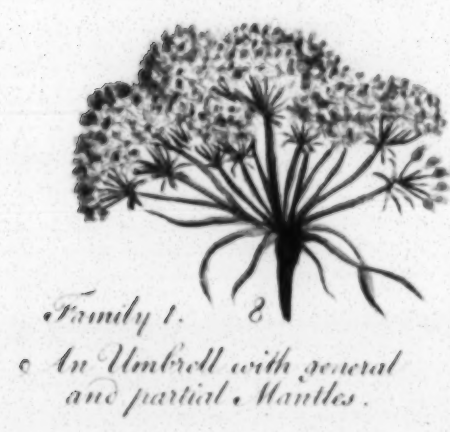
35 L 12



The two Tribes of Umbrellaid Plants.



The three Families of Umbrellaid Plants.



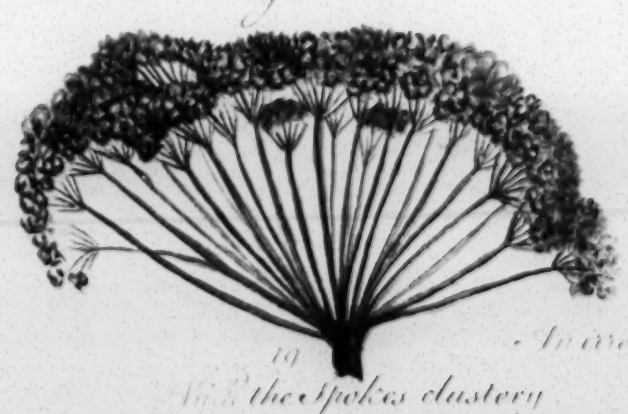
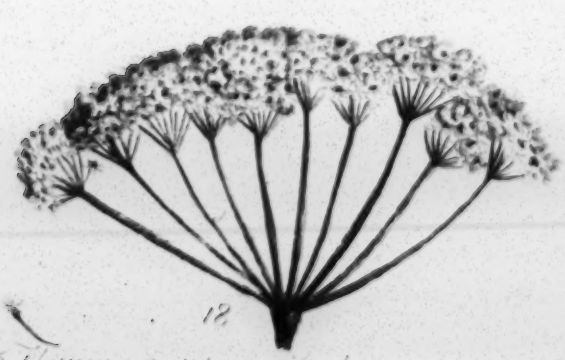
The four Orders of the first Family of Umbrellas.



The three Orders of the second Family.



The two Orders of the third Family.







Various leaf'd Bishop's-weed

Blue Bishop's-weed

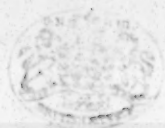




Common Carrot.

Picktooth Carrot.

Winged Carrot.



PARSLEY.

Pl. 1.





CUMMIN.

Pl. 5.







Generic Character



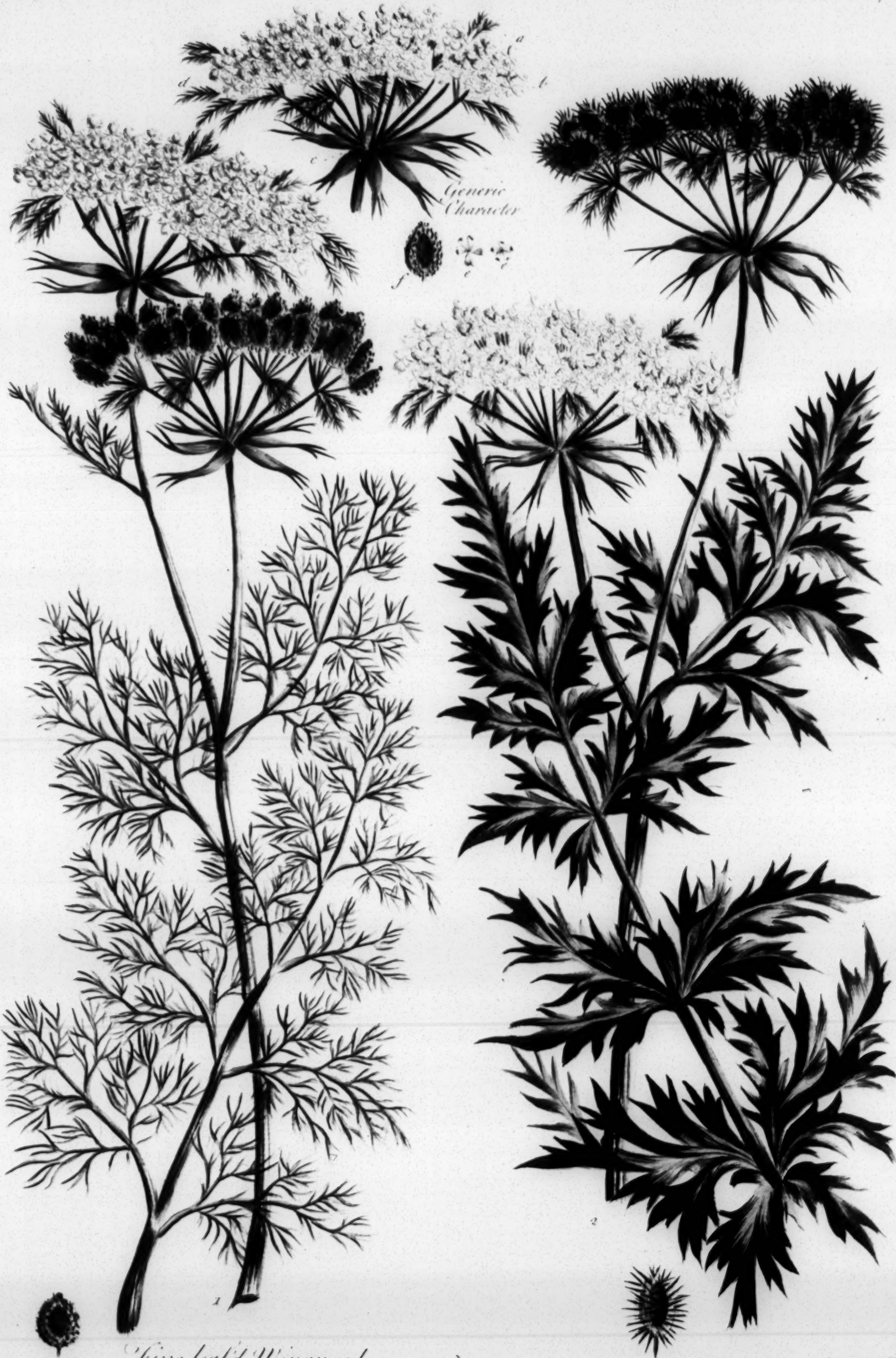
Folded Sanicle



Ragged Sanicle



Deep cut Sanicle



Fine leafd Wingweed.

Broad leafd Wingweed.





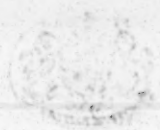
Generic
Character.

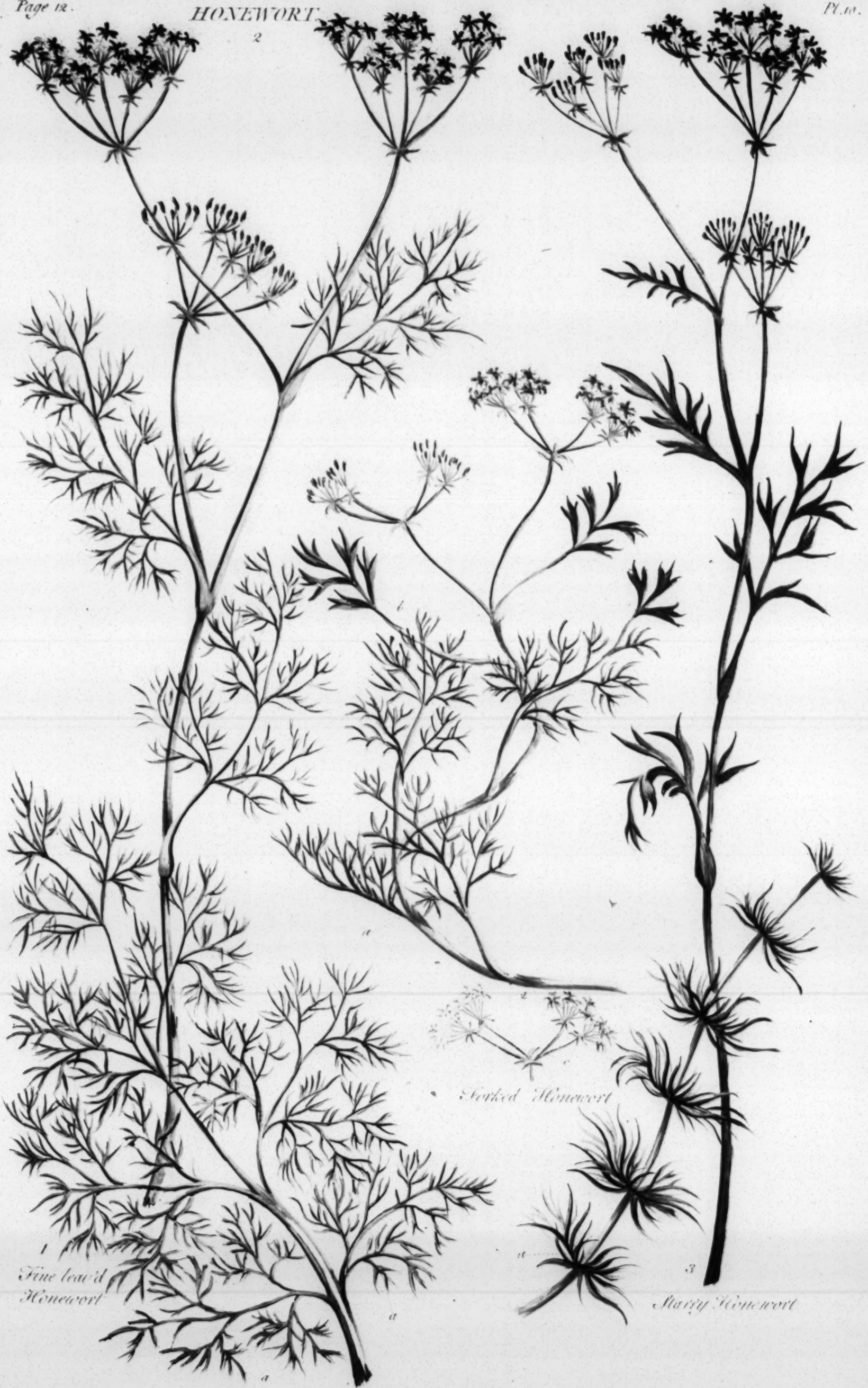


Creeping Honewort.

Female
Honewort.

Slender
Honewort.



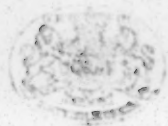




ANGELICA.

Fl. 11.



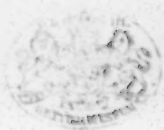




Crimson. Angelica.



Glauc. Angelica.





Petroselinum macedonicum

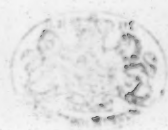
Glaucous gum-weed



Spreading Gum weed



Hard leaved Gum weed























HARES EAR.



Woolly Hares Ear.



Obtuse Hares Ear.



Difform Hares Ear.



Linear Hares Ear.



EARTH-NUT.

SPUNGE-WEED.

Fl. co.





HEMLOCK.

Pl. n.











Bristly Spignell.

Cyclastid Spignell

1845

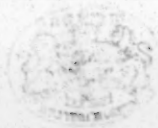


3











8





Generic Character

Broad leaved Laserwort

Colombine Laserwort



Hedge Laserwort

Narrow leaved Laserwort



2



Expanded Laserwort.



Fine leaved Laserwort.



Mountain Laserwort.



Thymelae Laserwort.





Broad leaved Lovage.

Twice ternate Lovage.





Hemlock Lovage.

Pinnatifid Lovage.

Various hard Lovage.





Broad leaved Water Parsnip



Spiny leaved Water Parsnip



Skirret Waterparsnip



Deep cut Water Parsnip

2



Marsh water Parsnep.



Sickle leaved water Parsnep.



Swiss winged water Parsnep.



Yellow water Parsnep.









1
*Broad leaved
Fennel Giant*

2
Silmy Fennel Giant

3
*Pale
Fennel Giant*





Winged Fennel Giant

Queen David Fennel Giant







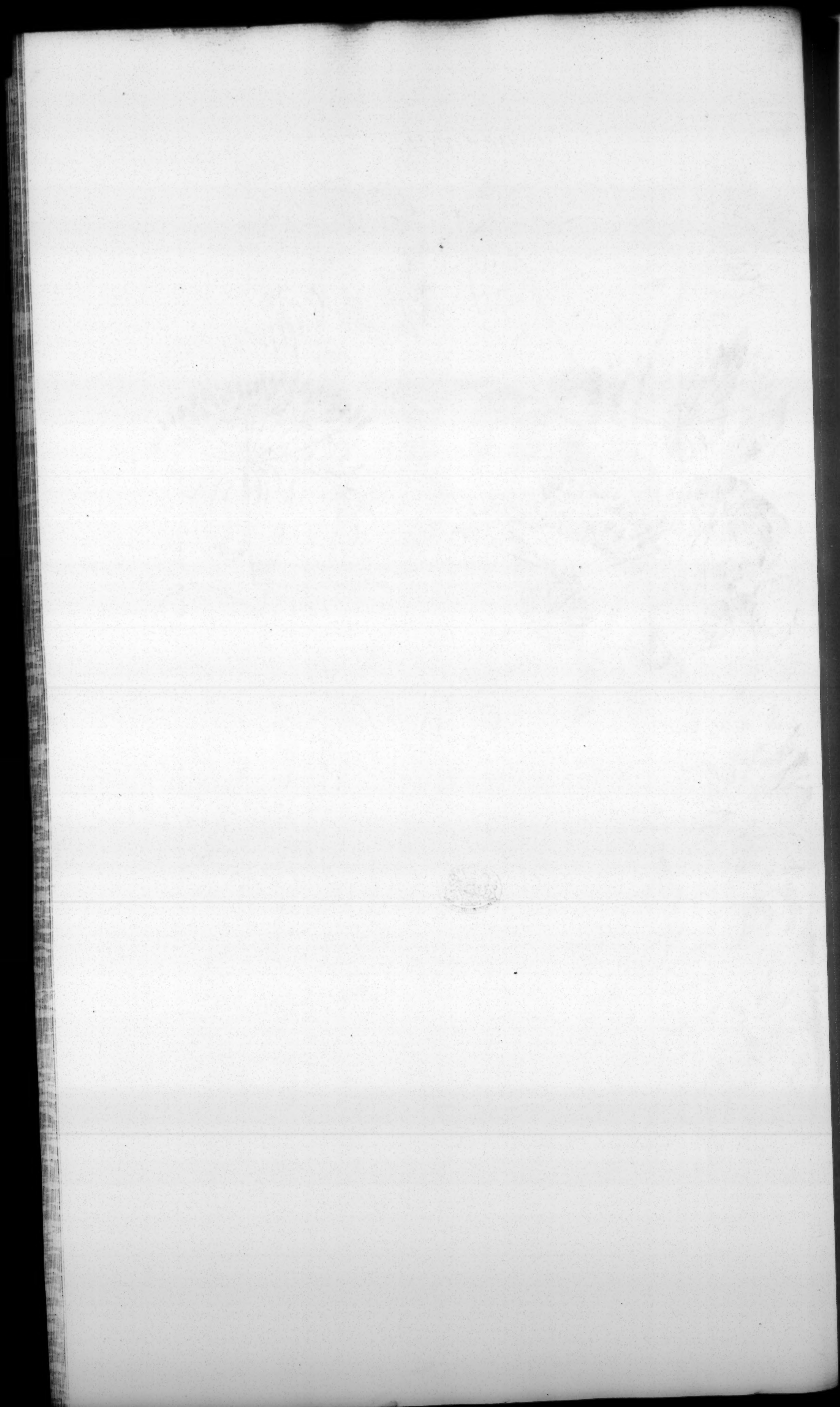


Great Hedge Parsley

Poppy seed Hedge Parsley

Long leaved Hedge Parsley

Knotted Hedge Parsley







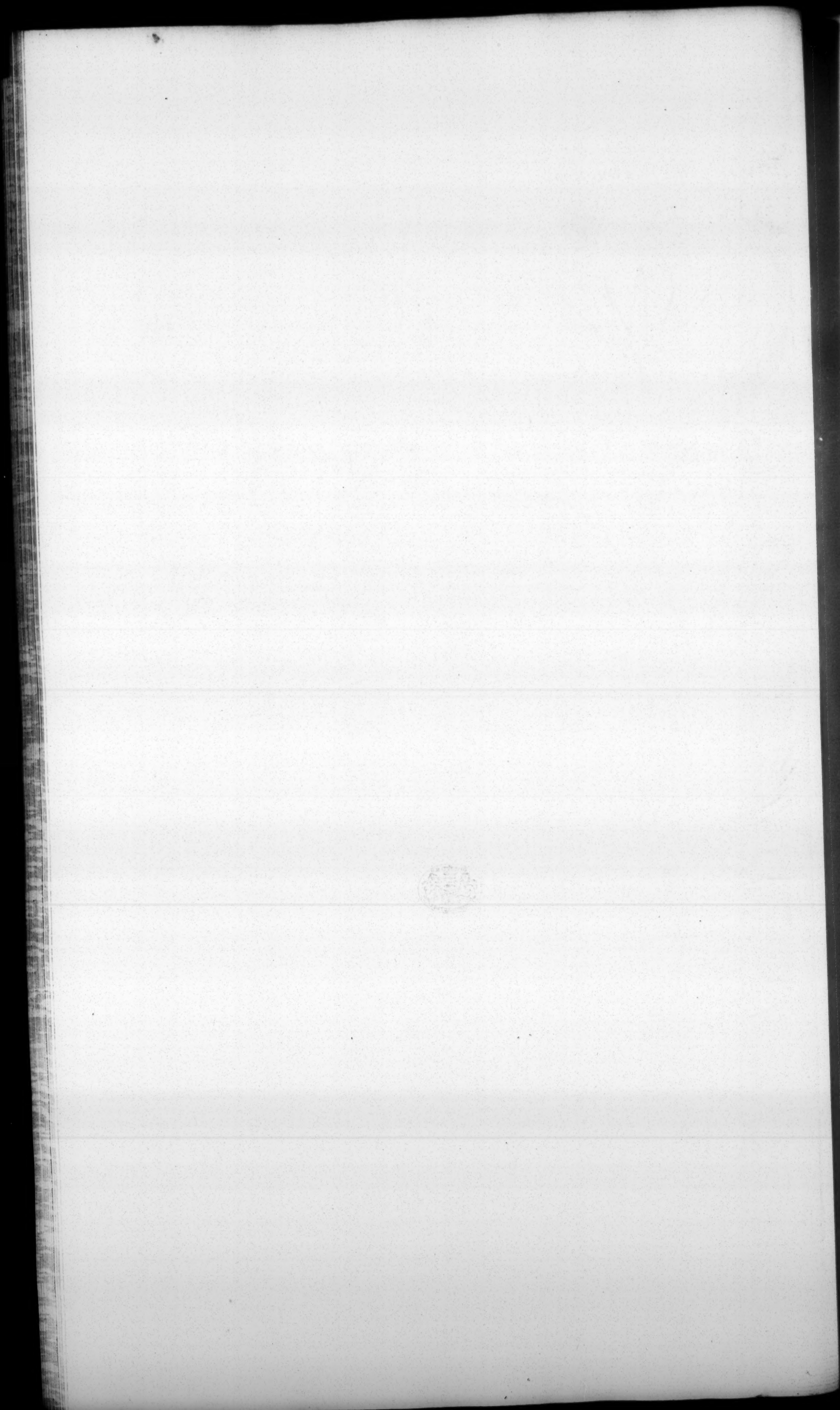


Pinnatifid Cow Parsnip.

Pale Cow Parsnip.











WATER DROPWORT

2



Proliferous Water Dropwort.

Swollen-seeded Water Dropwort.

Various-leaved Water Dropwort



Generic Character.



Generic Character.

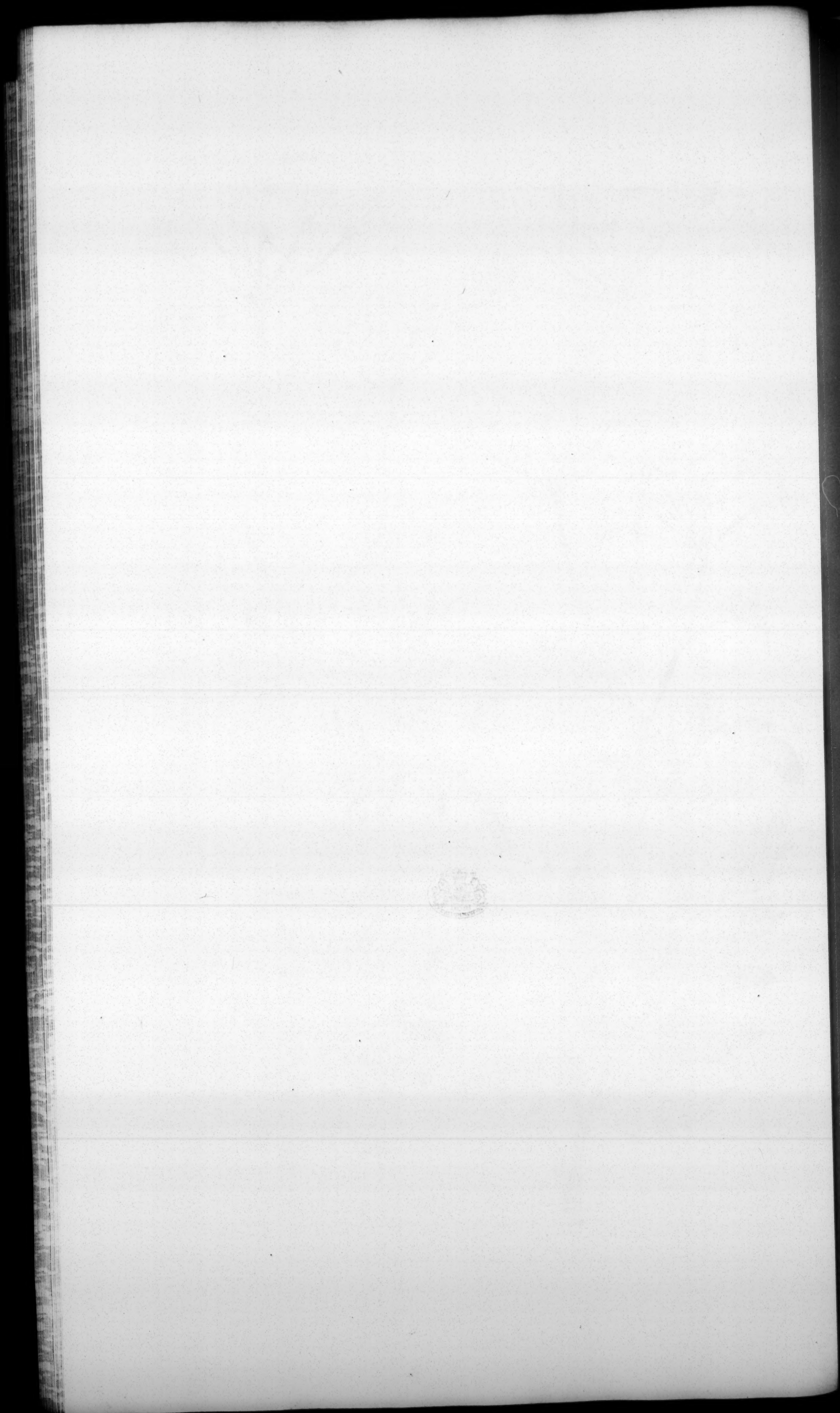


Delicate Hairweed



Double headed Coriander

Globe seeded Coriander.



FOOLS PARSLEY

MASTERWORT

Generic Character



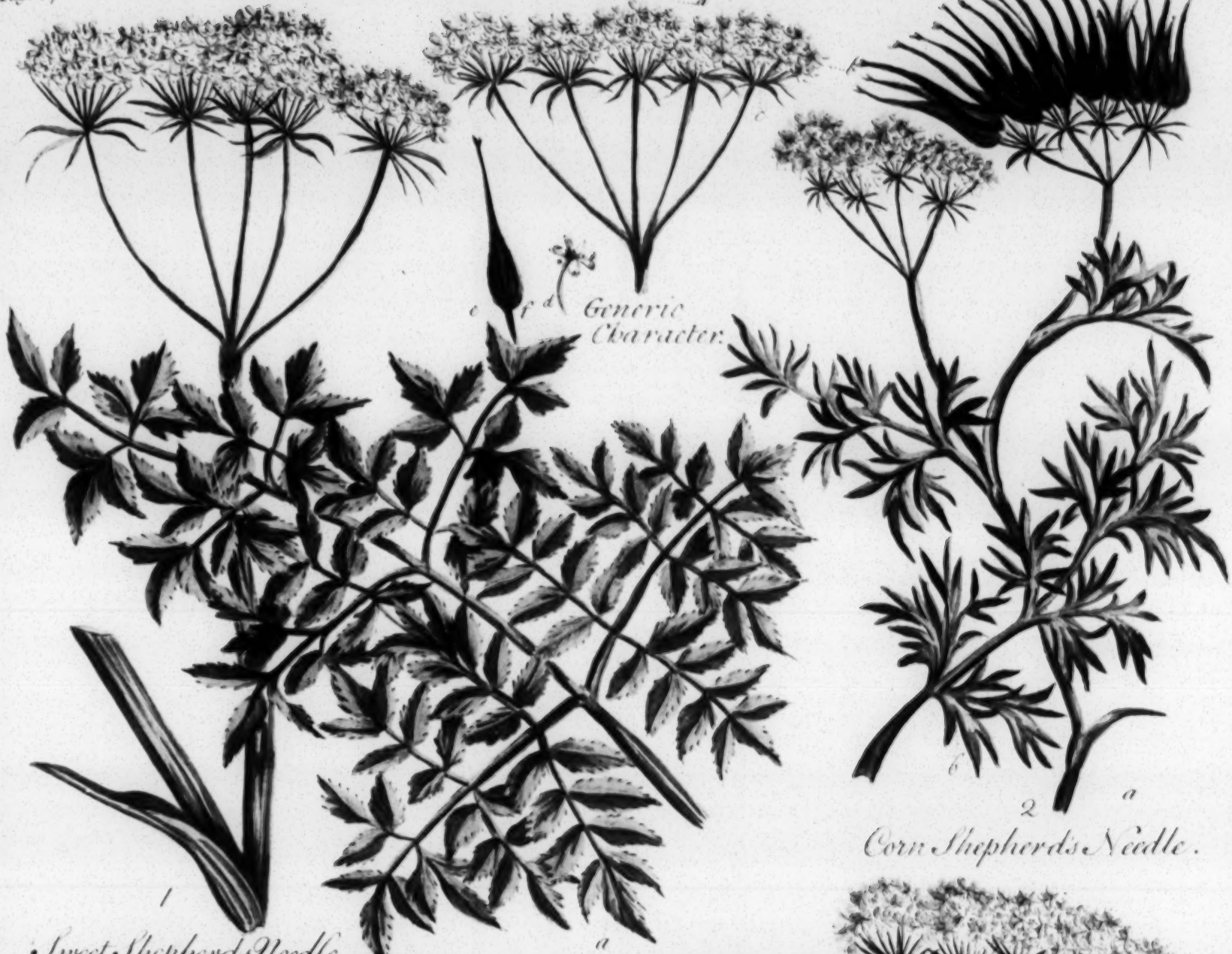
Bearded Fools Parsley

Female Masterwort



SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Pl. 43



Corn Shepherd's Needle.



Pale Shepherd's Needle.

Rugged Shepherd's Needle.





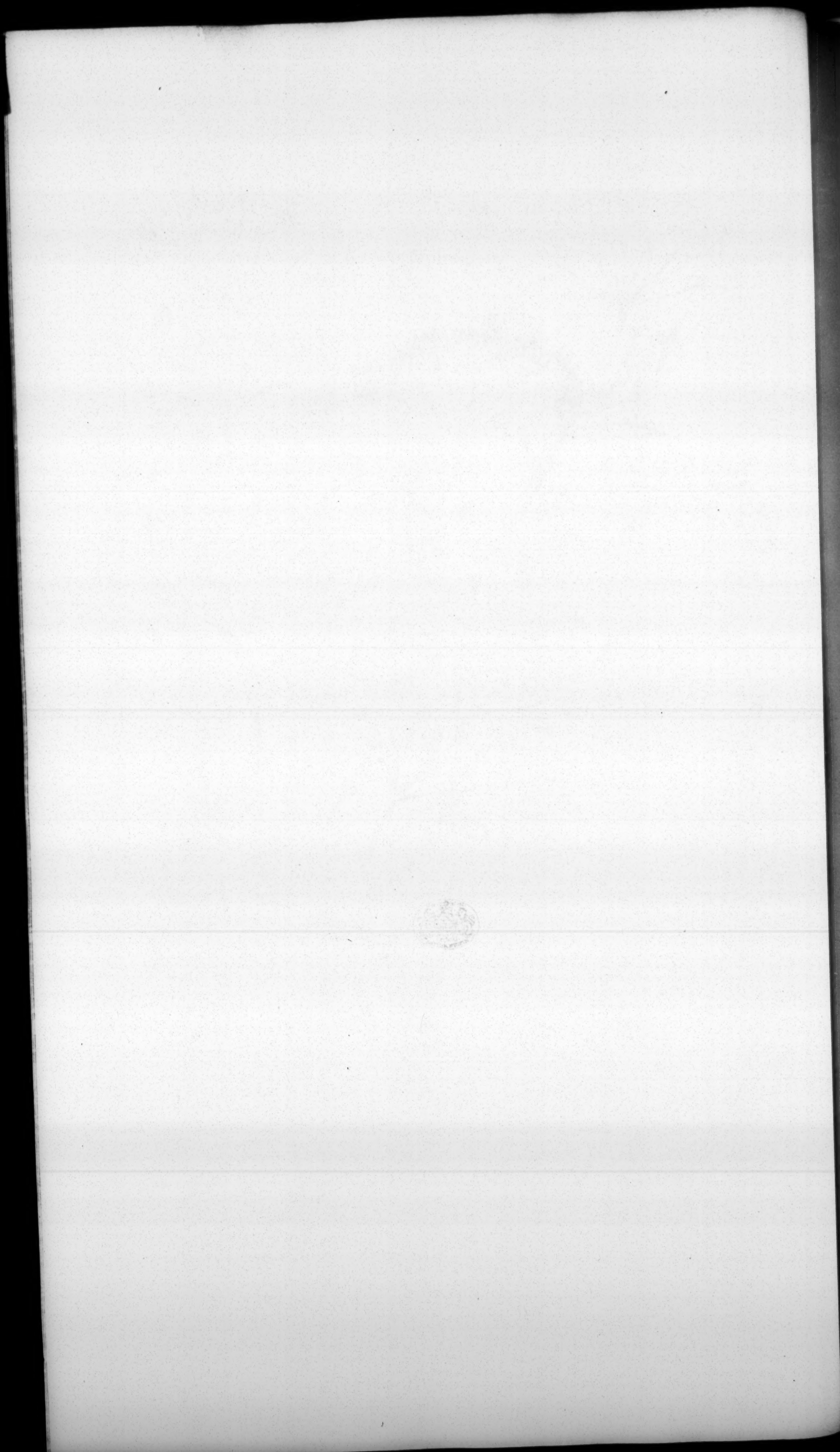
Eryngium yuccifolium
Shepherd's Needle

Eryngium yuccifolium
Shepherd's Needle

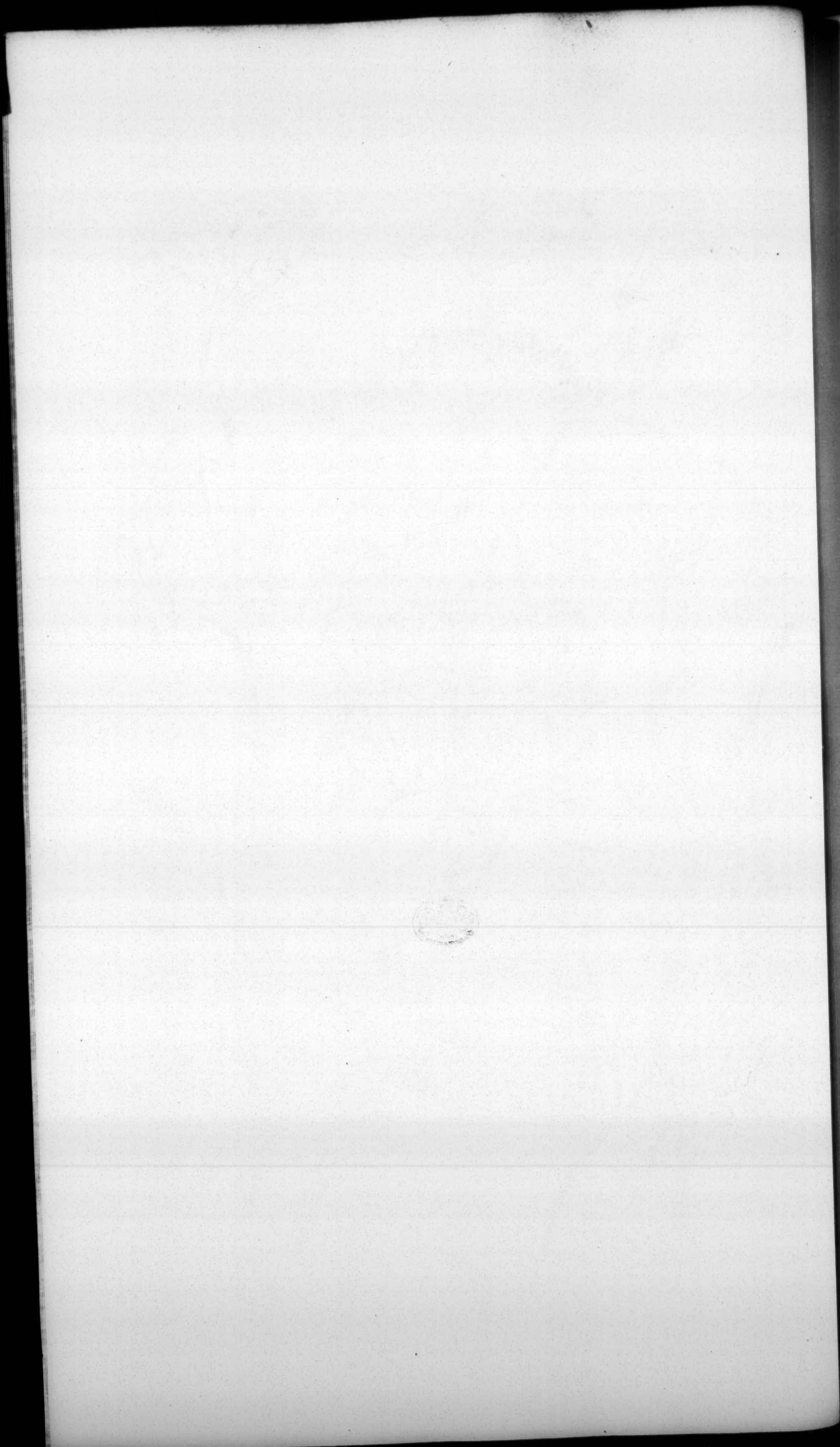


Eryngium yuccifolium
Shepherd's Needle

Eryngium yuccifolium
Shepherd's Needle









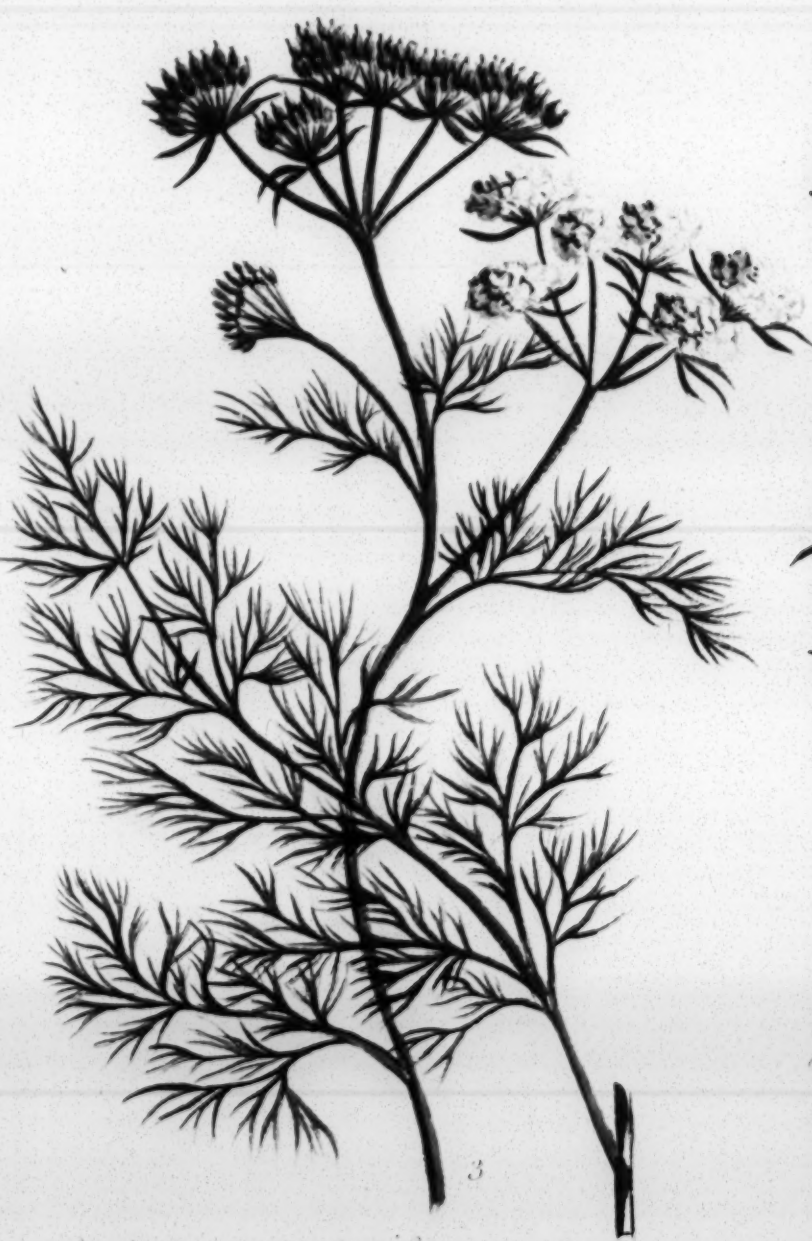




Petty Saxifrage.



Annual Saxifrage.



Naked-stalked Saxifrage.



Hard-stalked Saxifrage.





Bearded
Saxifrage .

Twice winged
Saxifrage .

Forked Saxifrage .





Generic Character.



Water Edgeweed



Mountain Edgeweed.

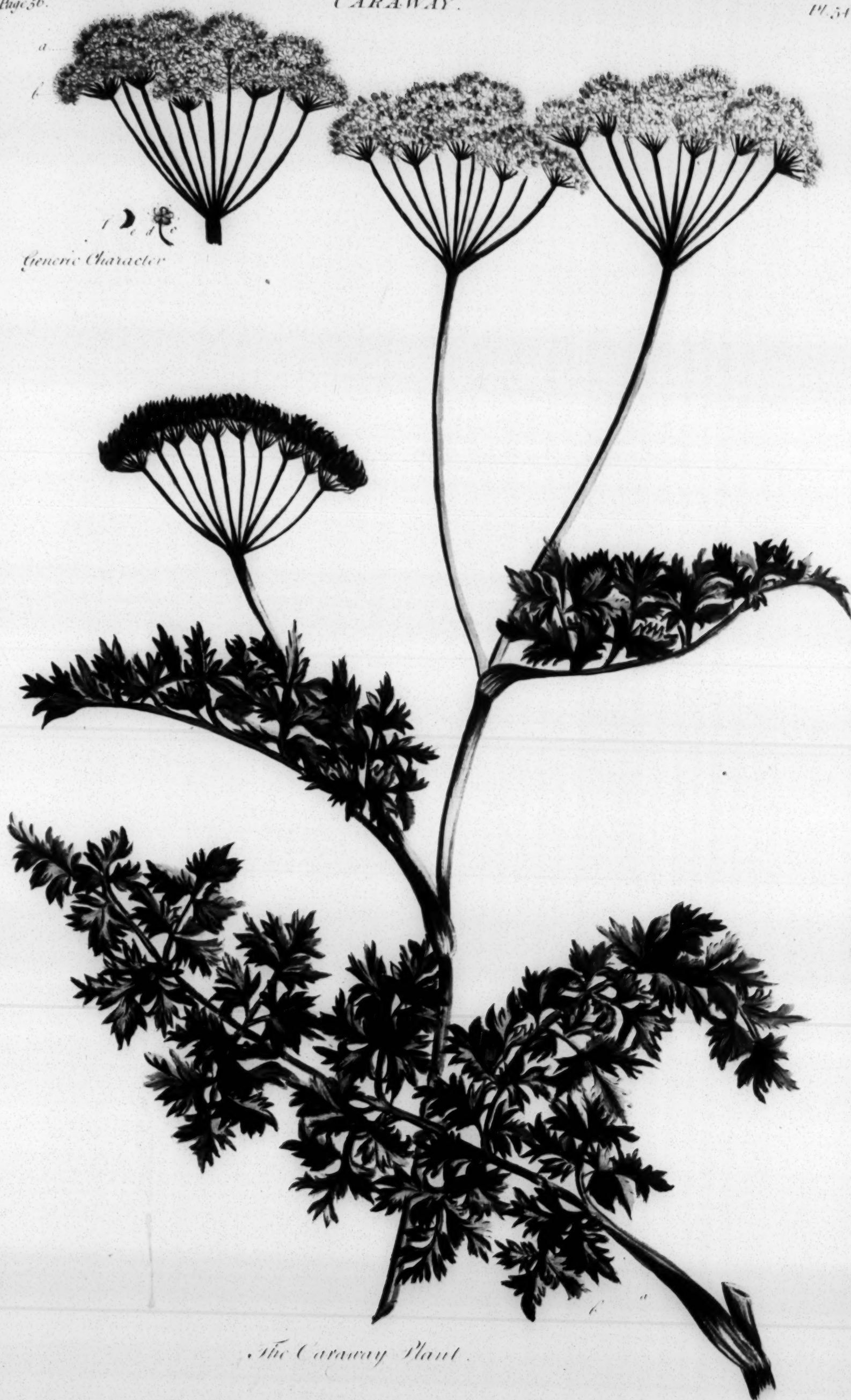




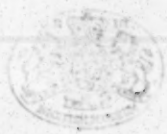




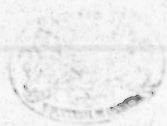




The Caraway Plant.









Winged Parsnip.

Twice winged Parsnip.





Perfoliate Alexanders.

Hearted Alexanders.



2



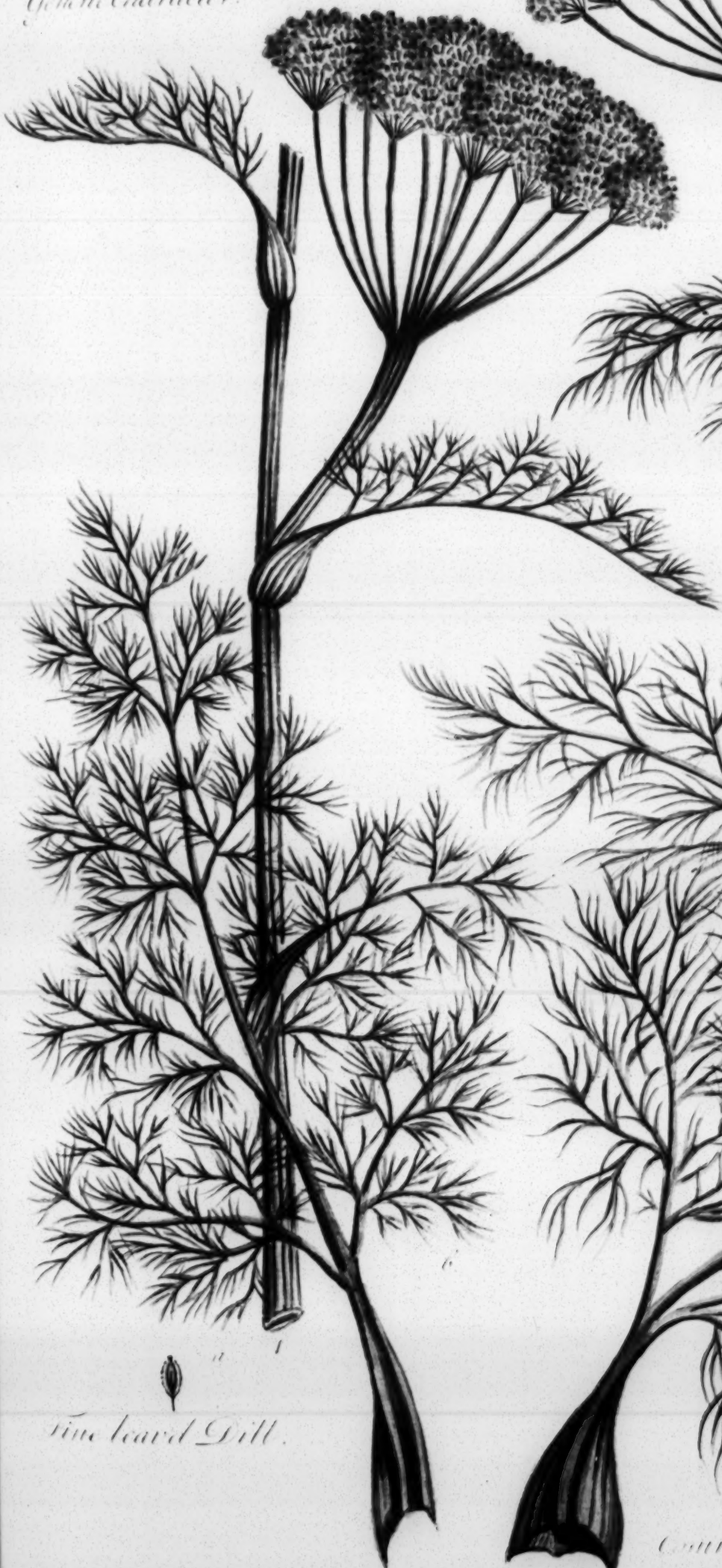
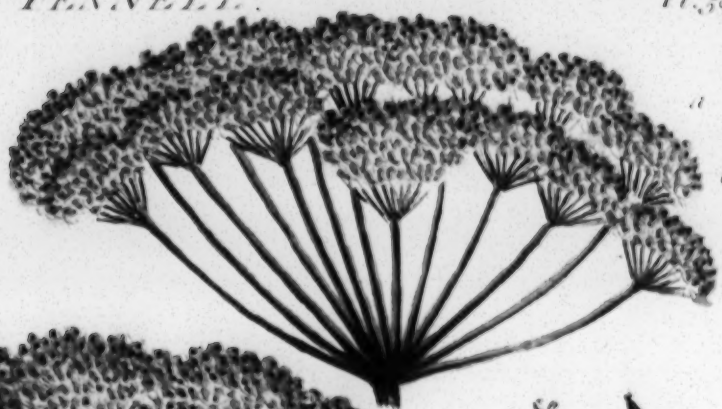
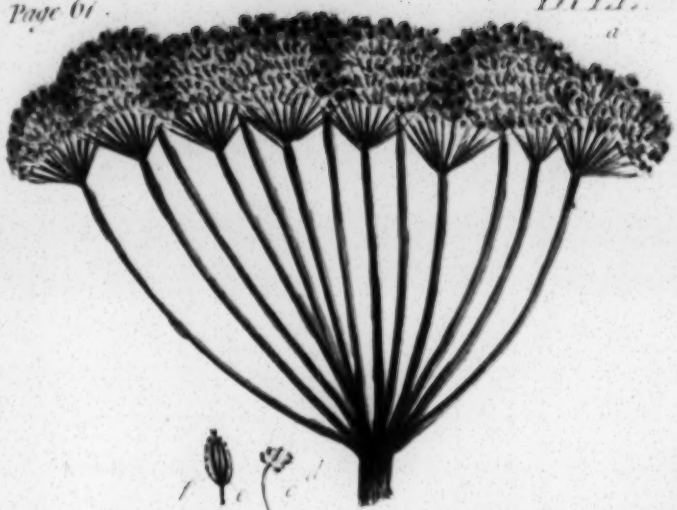
Entire leaved Alexanders.



Complex leaved Alexanders

Feathered Alexanders









Various leaved Burnet Saxifrage

Blue-green Burnet Saxifrage





1
Crenated Burnet Sazifrage

2
Anise Burnet Sazifrage



GOUT WEED.

Pl. 62.



